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WARSAW SATISFIED WITH CEMA FOREIGN TRADE SESSION

LD252230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Correspondent Zdzislaw Stankiewicz report from Mosccw]

[Excerpts] The 62d session of the CEMA Permanent Foreign Trade Commission ended in Moscow today. The Polish delegation taking part in the commission's work praised the commission's contribution to and influence on the development of bilateral trade relations between Poland and the various CEMA members. This positive influence was particularly noticeable last year, which economically was extremely difficult and complicated. This was expressed, in the supply of additional deliveries of raw materials, production materials and products necessary for supplies to the market, above all those offered by the Soviet Union.

During his stay in Moscow the head of the Polish delegation had talks also with Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, on this year's deliveries of raw materials from the Soviet Union and on the possibilities of further increasing Soviet exports, primarily agriculture supplies.

The import of Soviet raw materials to the value of approximately R3.5 billion is envisaged this year, while for our part, the export of raw materials will amount to a mere R500 million. Thus, a negative balance of almost R3 billion will occur in the trade exchange. This stems from the structure of the mutual trade exchange. Raw materials constitute over 72 percent of all purchases in our imports from the Soviet Union and just 13.8 percent of the value of deliveries in exports to that country.

Against this background the issue of intensifying our exports to the Soviet Union this year assumes a greater significance. This does not apply to coal and sulfur but to processed industrial goods, equipment, machines and spare parts for them.

Assessing in detail the course of deliveries in the first quarter of this year, both ministers stated that the Soviet Union fulfilled its contracts according to the agreements adopted with regard to essential goods for our economy such as natural gas, oil, diesel fuel, apatites, potassium salts and other materials. Deliveries were made in advance of contract obligations. By 20 March of this year the Soviet Union had met 20 percent of all the contracts.

The implementation of contracts for additional deliveries of raw materials to Poland, on which the utilization of the production potential of our industry depends, was also discussed. This applies first and foremost to our light industry. Talks are continuing on the remaining areas of the economy and will end in the near future with the signing of relevant agreements.

IDEOLOGICAL CONSULTATION OPENS IN PRAGUE

AU260927 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 82 p 1

[CTK report: "International Consultation"]

[Text] Prague, 24 Mar (CTK) -- An international consultation of the heads of the departments of propaganda, mass information media and international information attached to the central committees of the fraternal communist and workers parties of the socialist countries began in Prague on Wednesday. The consultation is attended by 11 delegations: the BCP, the CPCZ, the Cuban Communist Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the MSZMP, the MPRP, the SED, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

On the agenda are topical questions of cooperation among the fraternal parties in the ideological sphere.

GDR DISARMAMENT ENVOY DENOUNCES U.S. INTENTIONS

DW240949 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] At the Geneva Disarmament Committee today the GDR made it clear that the U.S. decision on the production of a new generation of chemical weapons calls into question all the previous negotiation results in this field. Ambassador Herder stated that whoever produces these combat agents undermines all efforts toward banning chemical weapons.

The GDR representative pointed out that just like the neutron bomb, the Pershing missiles and the cruise missiles, the new mass destruction agents are supposed to be deployed and used in Western Europe. All of these things are part of an arms buildup program. This is why some West European governments understandably oppose U.S. intentions. The GDR also cannot remain indifferent to these plans.

Ambassador Herder also refuted Western contentions that the socialist countries are against a comprehensive control of chemical weapons. On the contrary, they recommend a far-reaching verification system.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD252058 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 25 Mar (MTI) -- From our correspondent:

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai contributed to the Thursday session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, and explained the stand of the Government of the Hungarian People's Democratic Republic on some particularly important issues of arms limitation and disarmament.

"Nowadays, safeguarding peace and preventing the outbreak of another world war is a decisive task of mankind, thus the prior target of the Hungarian foreign policy is to contribute to strengthen peace and international security, to ease tension and to curb the threat of war," said Imre Hollai.

The Hungarian Deputy FM pointed out that Hungary had attached particular importance to the activity of the Disarmament Committee, and under the present circumstances, when tension between the supporters of war and peace had increased, an ever greater responsibility fell to the Geneva Disarmament Committee. He confirmed that Hungary held particularly important to solve the problem of disarmament, first of all the total and universal ban on nuclear tests.

Imre Hollai urged the resumption of talks on strategical arms limitation, unilaterally suspended by the United States. Speaking about the negotiations on medium-range nuclear armament, he spoke highly on the importance of the Soviet proposal submitted on March 16 and added: "The quick U.S. rejection indicates the lack of readiness for pondering over the proposal on the solution of the most serious issue of these days."

He drew attention to that especially the European countries should firmly reject the plans that would give free way to another wave of influxing nuclear, neutron and chemical armament into the continent.

The Hungarian delegation has been urging on the total ban and destruction of these weapons for years. As an example, Imre Hollai mentioned a Hungarian proposal on the ban of new weapons of mass destruction, submitted last week. Finally the Hungarian Deputy FM stressed that the Hungarian Government would do its best in the interest of the success of the second UN General Assembly session on disarmament to be held in June.

ENVER HOXHA GREETS BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

AU260842 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tirana, 26 Mar (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has sent the following message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, Comrade (Joao Amazonas), on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding and the 20th anniversary of the reorganization of the C.P. of Brazil:

Dear Comrades,

In this remarkable day for the Communist Party of Brazil, the 60th anniversary of its founding and the 20th anniversary of its reorganization, on behalf of the Party of Labor of Albania and the Albanian people, we convey to the sister party of Brazil our militant greetings and sentiments of real fraternal friendship.

The Communist Party of Brazil is the heir of the best traditions of the Brazilian working class and people, the defender and applicant of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of Brazil.

The exposure and refutation of modern revisionism 20 years ago were an event of great importance, a guarantee that the struggle of the working class and the revolutionary movement of the Brazilian people, under the leadership of the party, would develop on a correct road, under the flag of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. In the struggle against revisionism, the Communist Party of Brazil has been tempered still more, has defeated all the intrigues and plots of the enemies and has achieved outstanding successes in its revolutionary struggle.

Withstanding with heroism and numerous sacrifices to all the storms, the Communist Party of Brazil has unflinchingly advanced on the road of the struggle for the realization of its aims, for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism in Brazil. It has won a lofty prestige and the love of the working class and working people of the country.

Deeply implanted in its national soil, the Communist Party of Brazil is at the same time a profound internationalist party. Together with all the sister Marxist-Leninist parties, it has fought and is fighting with determination for the preservation of the purity of the revolutionary ideology of the working class, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, against the attacks of the bourgeoisie and the distortions of the revisionists of every hue, making a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the genuine Marxist-Leninist unity of the international communist movement.

The Party of Labor of Albania and the Albanian people nurture profound sentiments of love and friendship for the Communist Party of Brazil and the freedom-loving Brazilian people, see with admiration the struggle they are waging against imperialism and reaction, for the progress and the independent and democratic development of the country, for a free and happy life. Each victory of yours is a happy tiding also for us. Our common struggle for the great cause of the working class and socialism, against imperialism, social-imperialism, modern revisionism of all hues and reaction, has tempered the unity, collaboration and militant solidarity between our two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The name of the Communist Party of Brazil and its outstanding leader, Comrade (Amazonas), are dear and are respected by our party and people.

Just as until now, in the future too, the Party of Labor of Albania will stand side by side with the sister Communist Party of Brazil in the common struggle for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and the cause of socialism and the liberation of the peoples.

Long live the Communist Party of Brazil.

Long live the revolutionary and internationalist friendship between the Communist Party of Brazil and the Party of Labour of Albania.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

NATIONAL DAY OF GREECE CELEBRATED 25 MAR

Embassy Reception

AU261000 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tirana, 26 Mar (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Greece, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Apostolos Papasliotis, gave a reception last night.

Present at the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Nesti Nase, the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, the minister of education and culture, Tefta Cami, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu, the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Aleks Buda. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Nesip Ibrahimi and others.

Attending were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Paper Praises Anniversary

AU251420 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Mar 82

["Important Historic Event for the Greek People" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Mar (ATA) -- The Albanian newspapers publish today articles on the occasion of the 161st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Greece.

In its article entitled: "Important Historic Event for the Greek People", the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes that this victory of the freedom-loving Greek people, which has gone down in their history as an important event, was achieved after uninterrupted and legendary battles and struggles they have waged for national independence, being inspired by the love for freedom and the determination to fight and win, taking into consideration no sacrifice at all.

The Albanian people have supported the neighbouring Greek people in their just struggle for national independence. The historic facts prove that in the struggle for freedom and independence, against the common enemies, the Albanian people and the Greek on have fought and shed their blood together. Great sacrifices were made by our two peoples also during the Second World War, when they fought and shed their blood together against the same ferocious and hated enemies, the Italian and German fascist aggressors.

We notice with satisfaction that between our two peoples, the article continues, exist good relations and that the mutual friendship, which has ancient traditional basis, is developing constantly. It is based on the principles of policy of good neighbourliness, the respect of territorial integrity, sovereignty and national independence, noninterference in the home affairs of one another, equality and mutual benefit. The P.S.R. of Albania has taken and is taking concrete steps for the normal development, always on a positive course, of the good bilateral relations in different fields of mutual interest. The fact is that the exchange of visits of trade and cultural delegations and groups, artistic ensembles, the opening of exhibitions, etc, has continued and continues to be something positive to the common good of two peoples.

All this has served to the strengthening of friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek one, to the direct acquaintance with the achievements and progress of one another and the development of relations of mutual interest. It is a fact that the Albanian people and the Greek people wish well to one another and rejoice over the progress each one of them achieve in their country and work. "Convinced that the relations of friendship and understanding between Albania and Greece fully respond to the common interests and aspirations of our peoples," Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the 8th congress of the PLA, "The P.S.R. of Albania will make every effort to extend and develop these relations in the future."

The Albanian people and their government notice with satisfaction that the Greek people and govenment, too, want that the relations between the P.S.R. of Albania and the Republic of Greece forge ahead on the basis of friendship and good neighbourliness. Proceeding from the fact that good neighbourliness is to the advantage of the two peoples, possibilities have been created to take further steps in the development of friendship and the relations of mutual interest. Life has proved and is proving that only the common enemies of the Albanian people and the Greek one, as well as of other freedom-loving Balkan peoples, do not like such a thing. The course of events shows that the superpowers, in order to realize their expansionist aims, strive to transform the Balkans into a "permanent power keg," to arouse and incite the passions and chauvinist sentiments, to set the peoples of this region against one another and to undermine the strengthening of friendship between the neighbouring Balkan peoples. Under these circumstances, the P.S.R. of Albania adheres to the view that there can be served best to peace and stability in this region by not allowing the imperialist superpowers to interfere in the internal affairs of the Balkans and by taking concrete and constructive steps toward the positive development of relations on the basis of the policy of good neighbourliness.

In this day of national celebration of Greece, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, the Albanian people convey warm greetings to the neighbouring Greek people and the best wishes for the protection and strengthening of national independence and the progress of their homeland. At the same time, our people once more express their sincere desire that the relations of good neighbourliness between our two peoples and countries develop constantly to their common interest and preservation of peace in the Balkans and in the world.

BRIEFS

MANUSH MYFTIU ACTIVITIES -- The Korce District People's District had a meeting. In addition to members of the council deputies and representatives from enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, the meeting was also attended by Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as delegate of the presidium of the People's Assembly. Dhimiter Petro, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee, delivered a report on the district's Seventh 5-Year Plan 1981-5 and the 1982 district budget. Manush Myftiu also addressed the meeting and gave a number of important instructions. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 18 Feb 82 AU]

ZHIVKOV, LILOV ATTEND SILISTRA PARTY PLENUM

AU261109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] An extended plenum of the Silistra Okrug party plenum has begun at the dramatic theater [name indistinct] in Silistra. Issues pertaining to bringing the activities of the primary party organizations in conformity with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and of the 1981 October national conference, were discussed. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Aleksandur Lilov attended the plenum. The first secretaries of the Okrug party committees in Tolbukhin and Razgrad -- Dimitur Dimitrov and Anastasiy Doychev -- were also present. Georgi Kardashev, first secretary of the Silistra Okrug party committee, read a report, the content of which was distributed among those present in advance. In his report and in the debates that followed it was emphasized that the 12th BCP Congress has enriched and continued the party's April line by further developing the party. It also determined with justification the main trends toward further developing the party as a living organism, and enhanced its leading role in the socio-economic development of the country.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY U.S. MAGAZINE EDITOR

AU251614 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Henry (Dormann) -- owner and editor-in-chief of the U.S. LEADERS magazine. Mr Todor Zhivkov gave detailed answers to the questions put to him on Bulgaria's economic development and on her foreign policy. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

YUGOSLAV FIRMS TO HOLD SOFIA EXHIBITION

AU251636 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA) -- An economic exhibition of the SR [Socialist Republic] of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia will be opened here on March 29, 1982. It will be attenced also by some organisations of Bosnia-Hercegovina. 184 firms will display their exhibits. On 2500 square meters (inside and outside) area there will be displayed products of electronics and electrical engineering, chemistry and pharmaceutics, mechanical engineering and metallurgy. Within the framework of the exhibition which will be closed on April 4, there will also be a round-table on the problems of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the two federal republics.

In the years of the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) the trade of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is expected to amount to nearly three milliard dollars, in other words 2.5 fold more than the achievement of the previous five-year period. This year's reciprocal deliveries will exceed 420 million dollars, or it will make 20 per cent more than in 1981. The share of Slovenia in the total trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with Bulgaria is about 20 per cent, and of Croatia - between 12 and 15 per cent.

DOYNOV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

AU251440 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Salisbury, 25 March (BTA) -- The visit of a Bulgarian government economic delegation, led by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, has ended. Mr Ognyan Doynov was received by the chairman of the African National Union of Zimbabwe (ZANU) and prime minister of the republic, Mr Robert Mugabe, to whom he handed over a message from the secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov. They discussed the fulfillment of agreements between the two countries signed in November of 1981 in Sofia. Mr Ognyan Doynov was received also by the president of Zimbabwe, Mr Canaan Bawana.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL PREVIEWS UPCOMING CONGRESS

AU251637 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA) -- The 9th Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions will open on April 8. 4000 delegates and guests will take part in it. Representatives of six international organizations and of 89 TU centres from different countries are invited to attend it.

In an interview for the ANTENI weekly Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, underlines that the congress will define the tasks and will approve a programme for the practical realization of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Attention will be also paid to the forms and means of work of the trade union bodies and organizations in raising the role and activity of the working people when carrying through the general intensification of the economic management.

The question of raising the role of the trade unions in the process of unfolding of socialist democracy and the improvement of social management will be also discussed. The stepping up of the social functions of the teams and the dependence of social development on the economic results bring about important changes into the activity of the trade unions. Measures will be taken to activate their efforts aimed at a cost-conscious use of the public consumption funds. Their economic and social effectivity will be closely checked and controlled. Special attention will be paid to the unfolding of the initiative of the working teams for solving social problems.

Mr Georgi Evgeniev analyzed the activities of the Bulgarian Trade Unions between the two congresses. He said that these activities have contributed definitely to the development of material production and to raising the standard of living of the people. The application of the new economic approach and its mechanism, the self-accounting and self-support, the team organization of work are assigned a leading role in the TU work of the working teams. The implementation of the first national programme for labour safety precautions has helped improve the working conditions of one million working people.

The number of auxiliary farms with the industrial enterprises has exceeded 4200. Shops, canteens, communal service units and children's establishments have been built with the enterprises, too. The salaries, pensions and social security have increased. The ideological and organizational advancement and strengthening of the TU bodies and organizations has continued.

Dwelling on the pre-congress annual campaign of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Georgi Evgeniev stressed that it testified to the intensified political activity and consciousness of the working people. The characteristic feature of this campaign was its orientation towards the problems of the working teams, the striving to transfer and concentrate the TU work in the local production units, on whose functionality the solving of all tasks depends to a great extent.

BRIEFS

ATANASOV IN SLIVEN -- An okrug conference devoted to the tasks of the control organs highlighted by the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress has been held in Sliven. Comrade Georgi Atanasov was among those attending the conference. Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee, read a report emphasizing that the necessary political, organizational and material prerequisites have been created in the okrug for a comprehensive fulfillment of the 12th BCP Congress decisions. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Mar 82 AU]

LUKANOV IN GABROVO -- An okrug Komsomol accountability-election conference was held in Gabrovo. Andrey Lukanov attended the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Mar 82 AU]

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH GDR'S OSKAR FISHER

LD252102 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Karlovy Vary, West Bohemia, 25 Mar (CTK) -- Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic on Thursday appreciated the important peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet trade union congress earlier this month. At the start of their working meeting here the ministers qualified this act of goodwill as another proof of the serious effort of the Soviet Union at achieving a just agreement on the reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The ministers stated that bilateral releations are successfully developing and expanding in all fields, on the basis of the 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and conclusions from the meetings of the two countries' party and state leaders, Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker. The ministers agreed that paticularly these meetings are an invaluable contribution to the further development and promotion of the two countries relations and confirm their will to continue strengthening the alliance and friendship between Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R. The firmness of this alliance in the period of time sharpened international situation is an important factor of the preservation of peace in Europe and the world.

The ministers also discussed European topics, with special emphasis on detente, disarmament, the Madrid meeting and other issues.

GUSTAV HUSAK REPORTS AWARD TO SRV'S LE DUAN

LD231634 Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 23 Mar (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president, awarded here Tuesday the Order of Klement Gottwald to Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, at the proposal of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. The high state distinction was awarded on the occasion of his 75th birthday and for his service for the development of friendship and cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

JAKES-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD252044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived by air in Hanoi today. It will take part in the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party [VCR] Congress 27-31 March. Meeting the delegation at Hanoi Airport were Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and other Vietnamese representatives.

HOFFMANN ADDRESS TO WFTU CONGRESS IN CUBA 11 FEB

AU251338 Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Mar 82, Special Supplement pp 2-4

[Speech by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, at the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana on 11 February 1982]

[Text] We convey to the participants in the congress the Czechoslovak trade unionists' militant comradely greetings. We warmly greet our Cuban brethren who are heroically facing up to the treacherous attacks of American imperialism on their socialist homeland, on the island of liberty that is a beacon and an example for the working people of the Carribean, the entire American Continent and other parts of the world.

We express our thanks to the Cuban comrades for the nice and friendly reception. and for establishing optimal conditions for the deliberations of the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

We also greet the revolutionary and progressive trade union organizations, workers and other working people of Latin America, and voice support and full solidarity with them.

Our delegation agrees with the report submitted by Comrade Zakariya. We regard as particularly imporant the document "Trade Unions and the Problems of the Eighties" and the amended "Charter of Social Security."

We appreciate that the WFTU has adopted a responsible approach to the fulfillment of the goals set by the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, especially with respect to improving its activity; has endeavored to be up to the standards of the present; has effectively responded to the needs and requirements of the working people, and has been fulfilling its tasks as a genuinely revolutionary international trade union movement.

The process of the WFTU's renewal and its endeavor to revive the entire world trade union movement, initiated at the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, are growing in strength, notwithstanding all difficulties and obstacles. The idea of dialogue, joint actions and unity of acts championed by the WFTU from its very founding is thrusting its way forward and increasingly gaining ground.

The WFTU, and also the MOS [expansion unknown] organized a number of important actions in the past period. Of particular importance were the actions and conferences of solidarity and the coparticipation in organizing a number of specialized trade union conferences. A positive feature of the WFTU's activity is also the current activation of the MOS' work and the refinforcement of its professional character.

Yet at the same time there still exist shortcomings, considerable reserves and untapped potentials in the WFTU's activity. For example, not always has sufficient use been made of the advantages offered by coordinating various international actions and of the possibilities of an initiative-filled and effective activity of the WFTU's regional and study centers. The WFTU's attention has not always fully focused on the problems of individual continents and regions, on the effectiveness of solidarity actions, on the conceptual nature and continuity of existing cooperation, on developing the activity of the MOS, on active ideological influence and on popularizing WFTU's activity.

That is why it is extraordinarily important that this congress be an assembly where everyone who feels real responsibility for the WFTU's activity can express his views and comments for improving it; for increasing the WFTU's contribution to social progress, democracy, peace and a better life of the working people; and for further strengthening its prestige in the international movement.

The 10th World Trade Union Congress will adopt a number of important documents and resolutions that should serve for 4 years as an authentic guideline and constant inspiration for the activity of the WFTU, MOS, regional meetings and national organizations. If they are to fulfill this task, they must give a convincing answer to the present basic problems, interests and tasks of the working people from all over the world, and contribute to their solution.

1. Foremost among these, in our view, is intensfying the struggle for peace. At a time of growing threat of war conflict, of ever faster escalation of armament in imperialist countries and the United States in particular, at a time when the most aggressive militarist circles have once again opted for the path of a policy from the position of strength, for a policy of blackmail, pressure and confrontation, the WFTU and the entire international trade union movement bear extraordinary responsibility vis-a-vis the workers class and other working people all over the world. And it also has favorable conditions for implementing its peace initiatives. Together with other international organizations, it represents a great, hitherto not fully appreciated and utilized social force that is capable of effectively contributing to averting the threat of war.

That is all the more consequential as this is an area of activity in which it is possible even now to achieve action unity of trade union organizations having diverse orientation. The inevitability of a joint struggle for peace is being gradually realized even by those who used to think it unfeasible. Incidentally, this is evidenced also by the results of and the final communique on the Fourth European Trade Union Conference. It is evidenced by the present mighty wave of struggle and actions by working people in capitalist countries in support of negotiations and cooperation, for peace and disarmament. And, above all, it is evidenced by the tremendous response in the world to the peace-loving policy and initiative peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The priority task of the WFTU and the MOS in this situation is to substantially increase their contribution to all actions and initiatives that help to support, develop and strengthen the movement for preserving peace, understanding among nations, and saving the lives of hundreds of millions of working people all over the world.

2. We are facing the task of seeking new paths and suitable forms and methods for reinforcing contacts and dialogue also in new fields with other international and regional federations. Many recent documents and materials adopted at the congresses and at meetings of the executive bodies of these federations demonstrate that the approaches to solving some issues and problems are drawing closer to each other, and that it is thus possible to achieve action unity with the individual international federations and groupings also in this respect.

3. Greater attention will have to be devoted to regional interests and problems. Their defense and solution establish a suitable platform for generating action unity. This is indicated, among other things, by the promisingly developing regional cooperation on the European scale and on other continents.

4. As far as the issues of action unity, solidarity, support for the working people's struggle and other issues of key interest to the workers class are concerned, it is extraordinarily important to make use of the framework of branch and professional interests, and to develop the MOS' activity in this context. The WFTU should therefore devote even greater attention to the activity and orientation of the MOS and to coordinating its work.

5. The characteristic feature of trade union activity, and one which is also among the decisive criteria for appraising the role of international organizations, is the trade unions' approach to assistance for those who need it. Even though the WFTU has already accomplished a great deal, we should substantially improve this aspect of its activities. We should systematically study the results and the impact of our solidarity assistance in the appropriate countries and spheres; we should orient, strengthen and expand the solidarity actions according to concept; and we should implement increasingly effective methods and forms of their realization. Such is our combat task after the 10th World Trade Union Congress.

6. We can achieve these and also other goals only if we maintain and further intensify the WFTU's class nature. It is only because the WFTU had always consistently proceeded from class positions in its entire policy from its very inception, that it has succeeded in maintaining its prestige and authority among the broad masses of the working people. A principled class approach not only does not prevent but -- on the contrary -- it assumes a flexible course, an operative reaction to world development, and the broadest possible cooperation with the other international groupings and individual organizations which are really defending the working people's interests.

7. It is possible to realize all the weighty and complicated tasks only with the active participation of all member organizations and a developing cooperation with friendly organizations. We will be successful only if we enhance the businesslike nature of our deliberations, only if we systematically improve organizational activities and the style and methods of work of WFTU bodies and apparatus.

At present the Czechoslovak trade unionists are taking stock of the results of their work during the past 5-year period, and they are completing their preparations for the 10th All-Trade Unions Congress which is to be held this April in Prague. We can state that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement is playing an increasingly signicant role in society's life, in building socialism in the CSSR, in the defense of the working people's interests, and in the development of their social certainties.

Side by side with the increasingly larger family of class brothers, comrades and friends, there continues to exist a number of those who distrust our results and cast doubts on the possibilities of real socialism. The enemies of socialism are active and trying to denigrate and harm it by every means. At the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, we expressed our willingness to arrange a seminar on the position and role of trade unions in the socialist countries, and to enable everybody really interested in getting acquainted with these problems to get to know the function, activity and tasks, the results and problems of our trade unions both in theory and practice. The seminar was not held only because those very people who are commenting most on the trade unions' position in the socialist countries did not consider it possible to take part in such a seminar. That is why we are again repeating our proposal from this rostrum, because we are convinced that only a deeper mutual knowledge can contribute to better understanding and cooperation.

The Czechoslovak trade unionists express their solidarity with the working people throughout the world also here, at the 10th World Trade Union Congress. We are in solidarity with the people of fraternal socialist countries who are devoting themselves to peaceful construction work. And in this connection we again declare that the revolutionary trade unionists of the Polish People's Republic who are devoted to socialism have, and will have, our full support.

We are in solidarity with the working people of the countries that have chosen the path of social progress and must now ward off the frenetic attacks of imperialism and aggression -- particularly of the United States, Israel and the South African Republic. We actively support the peoples of those countries which must still wage a fight for their independence. We are in solidarity with the workers class of capitalist countries, which is forced to fight heavy class battles for its social, political and life interests, and against unemployment, inflation and exploitation.

In this spirit we express solidarity with the people of all continents and areas, the working people of Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, as well as the Arab world and Palestine.

We assure you that we will continue fulfilling both our commitments, which follow from the principles of proletarian internationalism and international workers solidarity, and the tasks connected with the realization of conclusions adopted by the 10th World Trade Union Congress. And we will do this with the same responsibility with which the Czechoslovak trade union movement is fulfilling its tasks at home.

We declare that the international revolutionary and progressive trade union movement can continue to rely fully on the CSSR trade unionists.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND -- Prague, 25 Mar (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak appointed Jozef Bozek new Czechoslovak ambassador to Thailand resident in Rangoon, and recalled Miroslav Zemla from this function. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 25 Mar 82 LD]

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ADOPTS MILITARY, BORDER LAWS

Overview of Session 25 Mar

LD252258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber met on Thursday morning for its fourth session. Before a start was made on the day's agenda, the GDR's supreme people's representative body paid tribute to the late deputies of many years standing, Dr Alexander Abusch and Waldemar Verner. The deputies stood in their places in tribute to their memory when the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, praised the conscientious work of the unforgotten deputies.

Afterwards, the agenda compromising eight points was unanimously approved. The first speaker was deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, Deputy Hans-Joachim Heusinger. On behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers he moved the draft law on GDR social courts. The law on the social courts was unanimously accepted by the deputies. It will come into force on 1 January 1983.

The next item on the agenda was the law on military service in the GDR (military service law). The State Council called upon Minister of National Defense Army General Heinz Hoffmann to move the new law, and he then spoke.

As the reporter of the National Defense Committee and of the Constitutional and Legal Committee, Deputy Johannes Chemnitzer gave his approval to the draft military service law. This law and the regulations flowing from it are a significant contribution to the strengthening of the GDR and to the maintenance and preservation of peace, he said. "For military service in the socialist armed forces is service for peace, in the cause of peace."

Johannes Chemnitzer said that on the platform of the People's Chamber the desire had been repeatedly expressed that, despite the campaigns of those building up arms and the politicians of confrontation, the GDR, in agreement with its allies, continues on its course of attending to the most important questions of the present, the securing of peace and the improvement of the international situation. In this connection he welcomed the renewed initiative of socialism for the securing of peace, which Leonid Brezhnev put forward at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions.

To tumultuous applause, Horst Sindermann said that the assent to the USSR's latest peace initiative expressed by Deputy Johannes Chemnitzer on behalf of the two committees is supported by all deputies in the People's Chamber. The deputies gave their unanimous consent to the military service law, which comes into force from 1 May 1982. The president of the People's Chamber then went on to the third item on the agenda. First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Alfred Neumann proposed the draft of the law on the GDR's state frontier.

On behalf of the Constitutional and Legal Committee and of the National Defense Committee Deputy Prof Dr Ludwig Pfeiffer spoke on the draft bill. For the first time in this draft, in accordance with the Constitution and in agreement with recognized principles of intertainal law, issues of the sovereign territory and of the state frontier of the GDR are being dealt within one integrated whole, he said. It contains all the fundamental stipulations for a high level of order and security in the frontier region and thus creates good conditions for the peaceful work and life of the people.

The members of the committees welcome above all the fact that the state power is thereby further strengthened and the authority of all organs responsible for the protection of the state frontier and for political, economic and cultural development in the border areas is significantly increased.

Prof Dr Pfeiffer underlined the need for a strict observance of the inviolability of the state frontier and for respect for territorial integrity as essential preconditions for the development of good-neighborly relations, security and cooperation between states and a stable peaceful order. The People's Chamber deputies also unanimously approved this law.

Minister of the Interior Friedrich Dickel referred in his moving of the draft bill on trade with explosives (explosives law) to the increased importance of its use in the economy. The draft law is in line with the higher requirements for a high level of order and safety. It contains stipulations on the responsibility of the heads of state and economic planning organs, the director general of combines and the directors of state-owned enterprises for ensuring order and safety.

Horst Sindermann announced that the Constitutional and Legal Committee recommended the acceptance of the law. The deputies also approved this law unanimously, and it will come into force on 1 October 1982.

Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice Dr Herbert Kern moved the draft laws on the treaties between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola on legal aid in civil, family, labor law and criminal matters of 28 August 1981 and 14 October 1981 respectively. They were discussed by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Constitutional and Legal Committee and put before the full assembly for its approval. The conclusion of these treaties, Dr Kern stressed, was a renewed expression of the efforts of the government of the GDR to develop relations with the nationally liberated states of the African Continent with which the GDR has ties of friendship and solidarity on the basis of the foreign affairs guidelines laid down by the 10th SED Congress. The traditionally friendly ties between the treaty states is based above all on the solid foundation of concurring views and aims in the struggle for peace, international security and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. The deputies gave unanimous approval to these laws in separate votes.

The last item on the agenda was a resolution on changes in the composition of committees. The SED parliamentary group proposed that Depty Heinz Zeigner should leave the Foreign Affairs Committee and should be elcted to the Agriculture, Forestry and Food Committee. Deputy Bruno Keisler will leave this committee. Deputy Ernst Timm was proposed for election to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The deputies unanimously accepted the proposed changes.

Hoffmann on Military Bill

LD251402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1150 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, made the following speech to the People's Chamber to move the law on military service:

It is now 20 years since the GDR's supreme representative body of the people passed the law on universal conscription, on 24 January 1962. The law on compulsory military service made the defense of the socialist fatherland a binding legal norm for every citizens liable for military service and made it possible for all male citizens liable for military service to perform systematic military service according to plan during the subsequent years. As early as 6 years earlier, on 18 January 1956, the People's Chamber had already laid the foundation in state law for the development of the national armed forces of our workers' and peasants' state with the law on the creation of the National People's Army and of the Ministry of National Defense.

Since then, our National People's Army has, as you all know, developed into a reliable instrument of power for the working class and for our socialist state.

True to the class mission set by the party of the working class, the SED, to the Constitution and to our oath of allegiance, it is protecting, alongside and in close brotherhood-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Army and the other armies of the allied states of the Warsaw Treaty, peace and the socialist achievements of our working class and all workers.

On 13 October 1978, the People's Chamber fundamentally adapted the GDR's national defense, its organization and guaranteed existence, to the new international conditions and to the republic's socialist constitution by means of the new version of the defense law. For you, honored deputies, to have before you today the draft of a law on military service in the GDR to be debated and adopted, corresponds wholly and completely with the decision of the 10th SED Congress "to constantly perfect socialist legal order... on the basis of the demands of the future. This also means revising or making new versions of such laws and other legal rulings which no longer correspond with the state of development."

The draft military service law and the follow-up stipulations prepared on this basis take into account the social changes which have occured during the past 20 years since the military service law was passed and, at the same time, the increased demands on the socialist armed forces in the eighties. In this way, this law should and will help, by consistently continuing and defining the previous regulations relating to the military service law, to strengthen further the defense capability of our state and the defense readiness of our citizens.

This is all the more necessary in view of the present international military-political situation. The most aggressive NATO circles, namely the United States, are stepping up their arms and are increasing their attacks against the progressive states and the liberation movements on all continents, and in particular against the states of the Warsaw Treaty. For them, no excuses are too banal, no lies too great to disparge the Soviet Union, The People's Republic of Poland, the German Democratic Republic and the other socialist states and to disguise their own war preparations as defense measures serving peace.

With excessive narrow-mindedenss leading politicians and military figures from the imperialist states declare even the Soviet Union's unilateral missile moratorium recently announced by Comrade Brezhnev to be an "insignificant" or even negative matter. In contrast to the reactions from realistic politicians in the capitalist countries these NATO leaders and their mouthpieces defame every cooperative detente and disarmament proposal made by the Soviet Union and by the other states of the Warsaw Treaty and tell ever new stories about a threat. The fact is that it is above all from the NATO arms build-up and the Brussels missile decisions by this imperialist pact that the main threat to peace and detente in the heart of Europe comes. Namely, the governments of the United States and other NATO states are trying to speed up the stationing of qualitatively new types of American medium-range missiles, even against the growing resistance of peace-loving forces in these countries.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, stated very earnestly on 12 February, I quote: "When it was estimated in the report to the third Central Committee plenum that world peace has never, since the end of the World War II, been so seriously threatened as it is now, then as everyone understands, it is necessary to strengthen the defense capability of the German Democratic Republic. Naturally, our soldiers, officers and generals cannot only take note of NATO's missile decisions and its maneuvers on our frontiers, but must attune themselves to this in their service with circumspection, intelligence and considerable efforts. It is their duty to contribute toward the opponent's not being allowed, under any circumstances, military superiority." This goal is also served by the stipulations contained in the draft law before you.

They help to ensure that the members and reservists of the National People's Army are placed in a position to ensure together with the class comrades and brothers-in-arms from the Soviet Union and from the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, that the achievements of socialism remain untouched and that the aggressive machinations of imperialist circles are firmly checked.

Particularly at the present time, we are reminded more sharply of this necessity since a new government agreement with the United States is to be passed in the FRG which is intended to create the conditions for 6 additional divisions of U.S. ground forces and 30 squadrons of its Air Force being flown in the event of a crisis. As a result of this, according to West German information, the number of U.S. soldiers in the FRG will increase from a present 230,000-strong force by a further 250,000 to about 480,000 at times of crisis.

In accordance with Article 23, paragraph 1, of our Constitution, the protection of peace and of the socialist fatherland and its achievements is the right and duty of GDR citizens and every citizen is liable to service and to work in defense of the GDR under the laws.

On the basis of this constitutional principle and of the corresponding regulation in the 13 October 1978 defense law, the draft military service law, compared with the currently valid conscription law, now contains all the fundamental stipulations regarding military service. In this way, the law explains to every citizen in an easily understandable manner his constitutional rights and duties in service for the defense of the republic.

The bill is based on the national and international importance of military service in the GDR and contains stipulations:

-- on the preparation of citizens for military service, including the resulting duties of the state and economic management organs, combines, plants, institutions, cooperatives, social organizations and associations,
-- on compulsory military service and voluntary service,
-- on active and reservist military service, including its form and internal organization,
-- on military service during mobilization and in a state of defense alert, and
-- on the reserve of the National People's Army and the promotion of citizens after completing their military service.

Paragraph 1 anchors in state law for the first time the national and international importance of military service in the GDR within the framework of our socialist defense coalition. The statement that through its military service the GDR ensures that its citizens avail themselves of their right and fulfill their duty to protect peace. The socialist fatherland and the achievements of the workers demonstrates that military service is the basic form for implementing this constitutional right and the basic form of the citizens' binding duty.

A constitutionally guaranteed right of this nature to protect peace and the workers' achievements can only exist in a socialist state, in other words, in a state which was created by the working class itself in alliance with other workers, which serves their, and only their, vital interests, which is for the first time truly their fatherland, the fatherland of workers and peasants.

Paragraph 2 determines that GDR citizens carry out their military service in the National People's Army. It can also be carried out in the GDR frontier troops. In addition, the GDR National Defense Council determines what service in other organs is equivalent to completing military service. The stipulations pertaining to the military service law apply likewise to these organs.

Allow me, honored deputies, to examine some stipulations of the draft law and deal more closely with problems connected with them. Of particular importance for establishing the nature and content of military service, in other words, the meaning of being a soldier, are the general stipulations in the first paragraph of the draft law.

In their state and through their state, the citizens of our republic are consciously shaping their own life. Under the text and reality of the Constitution, they have a right to work, to codetermination and to a share in shaping [the country] -- to social security. That is why it is not only their duty but also their right to carry arms in protection of the achievements they themselves have accomplished and to protect the lives of their parents, wives and children, their friends, comrades and colleagues against any attack by the enemies of socialism.

The history of the German people and in particular the German working class proves what a historically significant achievement it is for all workers that such a right and such a binding duty to protect peace and the socialist fatherland is constitutionally anchored and a living reality in our socialist republic.

This right, finally anchored constitutionally, to arm the working class, to military service to secure one's own vital interests, is one of the greatest achievements of the GDR working people. In the truest sense of the word, it is a "result of the political class struggle established after a victorious battle," as Friedrich Engels once characterized the importance of constitutions.

Our workers did not, however, win this right through pleasure in weapons or lust for armed struggle but because no other choice remained to them in protecting their achievements from the attacks by the imperialist class enemy. And if today the FRG mass media drivel about an "increasing militarization of GDR society" and roll out all kinds of suspicions regarding civil defense, military instruction, premilitary training in the society for sport and technology or socialist military training in the FDJ, then this not only serves as ideological subversion against the GDR but, at the same time, is intended by means of the "stop thief" method to divert attention from the NATO states' own stepped up arming.

Our army members and our workers, our wives and our children know that peace and socialism are inseparably linked with each other. Our soldiers carry their weapons for peace and the better they master their weapons the more reliably is peace secured. No matter how much we would like to scrap our weapons one day, socialism and peace still need our ploughshares and our swords.

The workers in Chile, the peasants in El Salvador and in Guatemala have experienced -- and experience daily -- what it means to be unarmed at the mercy of imperialists and their mercenaries. The workers, peasants and other workers of the GDR, their parents and their children never again want to fall into such a situation. It is for this reason that our soldiers are on guard, that they accept many a deprivation, and that the workers too, not only in the GDR but above all in the Soviet Union which bears the main burden of militarily securing peace and socialism, forego many comforts of life, many a convenience and many hours of leisure time which they sacrifice in the service of civil defense or in other areas of national defense. For they know that all their efforts to increase their material and cultural standard of living are in vain if our people are destroyed by NATO's nuclear weapons, if our cities go up in flames in napalm attacks by NATO air forces.

That is why service in the National People's Army and GDR Border Troops is the most effective service for peace, whether it be performed by a young person doing military service or a reservist who is already the father of a family. That is why our society, too, has a right to expect every male GDR citizen to be prepared at all times to carry out his active or reservist military service and thus fulfil his honorary duty.

As I have already mentioned, the military service law further develops the position of the reservists and their conditions of service. This arises not only from the need to ensure and carry out quickly and smoothly the National People's Army being brought up to full personnel strength at all times.

It also arises from the need to call up reservists to an increased extent during the coming years in order to compensate for the drop in numbers of young people liable for military service resulting from the low birth-rate in the sixties and seventies. The reservists are, all in all, just as important a factor in staffing the National People's Army and in its fighting power -- a strong pillar of our national defense -- as the young conscripts.

As far as the further stipulations in Section 1 are concerned, with regard to carrying out military service, compulsory military service and voluntary military service, the draft law proceeds in principle from the already currently valid legal stipulations. Thus, the duration of basic military service continues to be 18 months. And the duties on the part of all male GDR citizens arising from universal compulsory military service, for example, the duty to report for registration, inspection, call-up examination or examinations to ascertain fitness for service, or complying with certain provisions of a military command, are to be fulfilled as before from the age of 18 onwards. Conscription for basic military service is only possible, in accordance with Paragraph 29, Section 2, from the completed 18th year onward. The upper age limits for military service, completion of the 50th year and completion of the 60th for sergeants and officers, are also basically retained.

In the third section of the draft law, which contains regulations on active military service, the basic tasks, rights and duties of members of the National People's Army are laid down. In conjunction with the regulations in the first section, the social position and position under constitutional law of army members is regulated by law for the first time.

Particularly important is the stipulation that members of the army possess the basic rights and basic duties of citizens under the GDR Constitution and that the special rights and duties during military service arise from the requirements of militarily protecting the GDR. These special rights and duties are laid down on the basis of the law in legal regulations and military statutes.

The practice of military life in our army is marked by the principle of socialist democracy as embodied in Article 21 of the Constitution which guarantees the right to codetermination and coplanning. The realization of this right also means a high moral obligation for every citizen. With regard to military conditions, the established basic tasks of the members of the National People's Army, including their duty to military discipline, the stipulations on the relation between superior and subordinate and, last but not least, provisions on helping to shape active military service, are in accordance with this principle of socialist democracy.

Members of the National People's Army are expected to help shape their military service with great initiative. This comes about through the exact and creative fulfillment of the orders of superiors as well as through active participation in party and FDJ work as well as in the work of other social organizations, in socialist competition, in the movement of innovators and rationalizers as well as through observance of the right to petitions and appeals.

Allow me to make a few comments on the tasks which the bill plans for the state organs as well as for the combines, economic management, works, establishments, cooperatives, social organizations and associations. These tasks, which are contained particularly in the second and fifth section of the draft, are based on the principle that our socialist national defense is the concern of society as a whole. In defining the duty of the specified organs, which is already contained in the defense law, of promoting the readiness and capability of every citizen to give military protection to socialism and to take the necessary measures to this end, the draft law before you contains concrete tasks, in particular to do with:

-- preparing citizens for military service, especially with regard to military-political work and premilitary training,
-- persuading citizens to complete military service voluntarily, primarily in military professions,
-- supporting the military command in carrying out the necessary measures, such as medical examinations filling out call-up papers, and
-- helping citizens after they have completed military service.

But there are tasks for the organs mentioned not only before the start and after the end of military service. During citizens' military service too they are bound by the bill to be in contact with these army members and their families, to have an influence on the attitude and behavior of the conscipted colleagues during their military service. Here there are already numerous outstanding examples of permanent contact by work collectives, brigades and works managements with the works members doing military service. They care for their wives and children, include them in works measures, help and advise them in overcoming worries and problems brought by daily life. If the soldier knows that everything is in order at home and the family is being supported in every respect then he can fulfill his military tasks and duties more calmly and with complete devotion.

The close bond between the soldier and his family, his brigade, his plant and with his home town at the same time help to consolidate constantly the unity of the people and the army. Another contributing factor is that the reservists are personally involved in this field. In the works collectives they experience at the same time a recognition of their services which makes them regard and experience military service as a successful service for the working people and their vital interests.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, said last October during a reception for the graduates of military academies: "Our army, which is led by the sons of workers, is fulfilling a true class mission at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and the other socialist armies. The GDR National People's Army derives its political and moral legitimacy from deep historic sources. It is also implementing the legacy of the revolutionary German workers' movement, of the antifascists, of the humanist forces of our people, by reliably protecting socialism and a peaceful life for our country's people."

If today we are looking at and deciding on a new law on military service in consistent continuation of our political and military traditions, then I am convinced that this law and the rules governing its implementation will help to strengthen further our GDR and its national defense.

On behalf of and in the name of the State Council, the National Defense Council and the GDR Council of Ministers, I ask you to give your approval to this bill on military service in the GDR.

Neumann on Border Bill

LD252100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Speech by First Deputy Premier of the GDR While Proposing the Law on the Border" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN) -- Proposing the law on the GDR state border First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Alfred Neumann, made the following speech to the People's Chamber:

Motivated by desire to make an important contribution to detente and security in Europe, the Council of Ministers has submitted for discussion and adoption by the highest organ of power -- the People's Chamber -- a bill on the GDR's state border.

This bill will improve our socialist legal system in a politically important sphere, which is most closely linked with guaranteeing the security of the GDR, with protection of the socialist achievements of our worker and peasant state and of the peaceful life of its citizens. The draft law on the state border corresponds to the decisions and intentions of the 10th SED Congress.

On the basis of the Constitution of the GDR, above all Article 7, the presently valid law which regulates the protection of the GDR state border and the questions connected with it, has been carefully analyzed by the competent central state organs. The analysis related mainly to the "Ordinance on the Protection of the GDR State Border" mainly of 19 March 1964, and to the decree regulations in border areas and the territorial waters of the GDR of 15 June 1972, which were issued on the basis of it.

Here, it was taken into account that since these regulations were issued a whole system of important international agreements have been signed, at the center of which stands the recognition in international law of the inviolability of existing borders in Europe. These treaties, especially the treaties of Moscow, Warsaw and Berlin, marked a turn toward detente and security in Europe and created, to a large extent, the conditions for the convening and successful conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

One of the most important results of the Helsinki Conference was the inclusion and elaboration of the ten principles of inter-state relations in the Final Act. These principles were rightly described as the centerpieces of the Final Act, because they are the touchstone for the attitude of all participating states to the basic questions of our time -- peace, the consolidation of the process of detente and goodneighborly cooperation.

In the "Joint Declaration of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State and the GDR Council of Ministers on the Course and Results of CSCE" it was stated that "the GDR, as a socialist state... [ADN ellipsis] regards, in view of historical experience in Europe, the recognition and respect of the principle of the inviolability of borders as the key question of our time."

Taking this as the starting point, Chairman of the Council of State Comrade Erich Honecker stressed at the Helsinki Conference that the security of the European states is above all, the security of their borders. The unrestricted recognition and respect of this principle is the yardstick of whether a policy actually serves peace and with it the interests of mankind.

The GDR, logically continuing a foreign policy directed toward the administration of the principle of peaceful coexistence has, in consequence, made constructive and generally recognized contributions in this respect. In recent years a series of international treaties with regard to border issues have been signed with neighboring states. Namely,

On 28 October 1969, the "Treaty Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland on Legal Relations Pertaining to the Common State Border and Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Border Affairs";

On 8 September 1976, the "Treaty Between the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on Cooperation on the Common State Border and Mutual Assistance in Border Issues"; and

On 29 November 1978, the "Protocol Between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the German Federal Republic on the Checking, Renewal and Extension of the Marking of the Existing Border Between the GDR and the German Federal Republic, on the Documentation of the Border and on the Regulation of Other Problems Connected With the Border."

With these treaties and with the "Agreement on the Oder-Neisse Peace Border Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland" and with the "Treaty Between the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the Common State Border" signed in Prague 3 December 1980, which confirmed the historically determined line of this state border, the GDR has international treaties with all its neighboring states on both the line of the state border and on cooperation in border matters.

The function of the state borders in shaping a stable European peace system and the level of interstate contractual settlement of all questions affecting the GDR state border which has been reached, now require that this whole sphere be objectively regulated by law. The matter acquires added importance in view of the present world situation, where large sections of international life are overshadowed by dangerous attempts at militarization and aggravation of tensions. The present bill takes into account developments in the GDR and in the international situation. It documents the legal standpoint of our states on internationally recognized principles in border matters. Here we cannot avoid once again pointing to dangerous activities aimed against strict respect for sovereignty and against the territorial integrity and the inviolability of the GDR's state border.

I must not fail to point out to the deputies of this parliament that the protocol of 29 November 1978, between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the FRG on the checking renewal and extension of the marking of the existing border between the states, which I have already mentioned, notes that this important work has still not been completed with regard to a total of 95 kilometers. Particularly in the 93.7 kilometer border section "7 to 9" -- Elbe, there is still no marking of the course of the border in accordance with the usual international practice for navigable rivers.

The GDR supports a harmonious regulation of the course of the border, in accordance with international law. We are in favor of an early settlement, because in this way the use of this navigable river by both sides and by other states, without hindrance, would be assured. We are prepared to settle without delay the still outstanding questions concerning the course of the border between the GDR and the FRG provided that the course of the border is defined by agreement. Only a border whose course is clearly defined and documented has a stabilizing effect for peace. The main concerns of the present bill are:

To reaffirm the international character of the GDR state border and to counter revenge-seeking attitudes and practices with regard to our western state border.

In the form of an integrated arrangement it provides the legal conditions for inviolability of the state border and enables security and law and order to be consolidated in border areas, and to increase the responsibility of central and local state organs.

Whereas the currently valid legal regulations for the protection of the GDR state border are restricted in general to the regulation of the border system, the present bill brings together for the first time, all basic regulations on the sovereign territory and the state border of the GDR which were hitherto contained in various legal regulations.

The preamble of the law points to the importance of strict respect for and adherence to the principles of international law and reaffirms that the GDR, in both the shaping of interstate relations in border matters and in the organization of the protection of a state border including its airspace and territorial waters, acts in accordance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

Section 1 contains important definitions and principles on the GDR's state border in agreement with the norms of international law and the relevant international treaties. Paragraph 1, for example, defines the sovereign territory; paragraph 3, maritime waters; paragraph 5, land-locked maritime waters; and paragraph 6, the GDR's border waters.

Paragraph 2 contains important principles on the course of the state border. It is clearly stated that the GDR's state border with all neighboring states rests on contractual international bases, that is, it is a state border in the sense of international law.

Taking into account the complicated geographical conditions in the southwest Baltic and the requirements of international shipping, paragraph 4 provides for establishing the width of the GDR's territorial waters at 3 nautical miles in accordance with already existing practice. As, among other things, territorial waters also fulfill an important protective function, the Council of Ministers is authorized in subparagraph 4 to extend the width of the territorial waters, if necessary, in acceptance with the norms of international law.

In this connection and on behalf of the Government of the GDR, I wish to state that the German Democratic Republic is ready and interested in regulating by treaty all outstanding questions of the delimitation of the continental shelf and the fishing zones in the Baltic in harmony and on the basis of generally recognized and practiced international principles with the states concerned.

Section 2 of the bill contains the principles relating to crossing the GDR's state border. In the past few years we have employed extensive material and financing means for opening additional border crossing points in order to ensure smooth processing of the constantly growing border traffic. So far the GDR has opened 82 border crossing points, not counting ports and airports. Related to the length of the country's border this means that there is on average a border crossing point every 3 kms for road, rail or inland shipping traffic.

There is extensive personal and freight traffic via these border crossing points. About 17 million foreigners travel to the GDR each year. About 22 million pass in transit through our sovereign territory, and about 12 million GDR citizens travel abroad. These figures prove that the GDR is a cosmopolitan country. For those who come to us with honest intentions, the state border is no obstacle.

Paragraph 11 of the bill provides for permission by the GDR of transit traffic within the framework of existing laws and relevant international agreements. With great concern, however, we note that time and time again unscrupulous elements from the FRG and West Berlin, misusing the relevant treaties, carry out subversive actions on the GDR transit routes. At the same time we register continuing provocations against the GDR state border, including its airspace. Such actions place a great strain on the development of good-neighborly relations and on the development of human contacts in the spirit of the already-mentioned basic treaties and the Helsinki Final Act. We expect the Government of the FRG and the West Berlin Senat finally to take the necessary measures to stop such actions, which are contrary to international law, and to make those responsible answer for them.

Paragraph 17 describes the border violations against which the border security organs, in the interests of preserving the invioability of the state border, are entitled and obliged to take appropriate measures. Protection of the state border is to be guaranteed constantly under all conditions.

Particularly important, esteemed deputies, are the regulations contained in section 3 and 4. For the first time in legal regulations, (paragraph 18, subparagraph 2), the particular role and responsibility of the GDR Border Troops is laid down, with special emphasis on cooperation with the other protection and security organs and the local state organs.

For over 30 years the Border Troops of the GDR, closely linked with the other armed organs and the local state organs and supported by many voluntary helpers, have protected responsibly and in a level-headed manner and with courage and determination, the lives of our citizens, their peaceful work of construction and the achievements of socialism. Let me, therefore, from this platform express heartfelt thanks to all soldiers and sailors, NCO's and petty officers, cadets, officers and generals and also the voluntary helpers of the Border Troops, for their selfless commitment. The border security organs deserve our high recognition for their readiness, at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, to reliably protect our state border.

The powers of the GDR Border Troops, hitherto contained in the border law, have been embodied -- mainly unchanged -- in section 4 of the law. They do not exceed the powers entrusted, for example, to the German People's Police with the law on 11 June 1968. Paragraph 27 regulates the use or the exclusion of the use of firearms. This regulation contains neither more nor less than that which other states have also laid down for their organs of protection. The use of firearms represents the ultimate measures of the use of force against persons who have committed crimes against the legal system of the GDR or who are trying to escape responsibility for the legal violations committed.

Section 3 of the law governs cooperation in border matters with the neighboring states. It sanctions the functions and tasks of border officials and the border commission, as already practised on the basis of interstate treaties with the People's Republic of Poland, the CSSR and the FRG.

Paragraph 39 lays down the application of the provisions of this law in an analogous manner for the GDR's state border with West Berlin. This process corresponds with hitherto practice and takes into account the special regulations with regard to West Berlin.

With the present border law and the ensuing regulations that are to be issued, a new quality is added to the legal principles relating to the GDR state border and its reliable protection in the interests of stable peace. The law creates the basic condition for arranging protection of the state border in accordance with the overall social development of the GDR.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I ask you to give your approval to the law on the state border of the German Democratic Republic.

JARUZELSKI VISIT ANNOUNCED FOR 29 MARCH

AU251353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation, will pay an official friendship visit to the GDR end of March.

'Hearty Welcome' Urged

LD260910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (ADN) -- On Monday, the GDR capital will welcome a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland, led by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski for an official friendship visit. The SED Berlin Bezirk Executive, the Berlin Bezirk Committee of the GDR National Front and the Berlin Magistrate (city council) have called upon the people of the capital to give the representative of the fraternal Polish people a hearty welcome.

FISCHER ON 'WORKING VISIT' TO CSSR 25 MAR

LD260324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Karlovy Vary, 25 Mar (ADN) -- Friendly discussions between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the CSSR, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek, began on Thursday afternoon in Karlovy Vary. The talks will center on the further shaping of bilateral relations and on the extensive exchange of opinions on international problems. The talks will continue on Friday.

Oskar Fischer is on a working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of his counterpart.

RSFSR EDUCATION MINISTER HAS TALK WITH HAGER

AU251349 Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Tuesday Kirt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED, received for a talk Ivan F. Obrastzov, CPSU Central Committee and RSFSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education." Kurt Hager stressed the two countries' striving for a high level of education and communist education and underlined the efforts of the socialist countries to maintain peace. The talk was attended by Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee member and minister of university and technical school matters, and by Edwin Schwertner, deputy head of the Sciences Department of the Central Committee.

WEST BERLIN SENAT EMPLOYEE FLIESS DETAINED

AU251407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 21 March 1982 GDR security organs detained Helmut Fliess, resident of Berlin (West) and employee of the West Berlin Senat. For some time he had participated in preparing and implementing subversive actions against the GDR together with other people and repeatedly abused in this connection entry regulations in accordance with the agreement on the travelling and visitors traffic with the West Berlin Senat. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used by Fliess -- a Renault 5 with license plate B-EC 667 -- was impounded.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH ARAB PARLIAMENT LEADER

LD181946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 Mar (ADN) -- The new Soviet proposals for disarmament and the securing of peace are a signal for the struggle of the peoples for effective disarmament measures and for the recovery of the world situation, said Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during a talk with 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Interparliamentary Union. Horst Sindermann briefed the guest and the Arab parliamentarians accompanying him with the express approval of the GDR People's Chamber deputies for Leonid Brezhnev's new initiative, which he presented at the Soviet trade union congress.

During the talk, both sides agreed on the great responsibility of all world parliaments for carrying out effective measures in the interest of peace in view of the complicated international situation. It is important to effectively oppose the confrontation course and the forced arms drive of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. Dealing with the situation in the Near East, both sides agreed that the dangerous escalation in this region is a direct result of U.S. open support for Israel's policy of aggression and annexation. They emphasized their firm solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the realization of their legitimate national rights and expressly condemned the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, which is again international law.

In his statement Abd ar-Rahman al-Burawi praised the principled support of the GDR for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples. He spoke in support of the future deepening of contacts between the People's Chamber and the parliaments of Arab states.

FDJ MEMBERS ON PEACE ACTIONS, MILITARY CAREERS

AU251403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the assemblies of the FDJ members which are presently taking place and which are devoted to the subject "Peace Must Be Defended -- Peace Must Be Armed," FDJ members reaffirm their commitment for strengthening their socialist home country and securing peace. This was stressed on Tuesday at an exchange of experiences in the FDJ Central Council. The recent peace initiative of the Soviet Union presented by Leonid Brezhnev is met with great approval among the FDJ members.

In view of the enormous aggravation of the international situation by the U.S. policy of confrontation and intensified armament the readiness of the youth to enter a military career is increasing, as was stressed at the meeting. This is also expressed in the discussions at the FDJ member assemblies which are marked by the slogans "With Our Deed for Our Peace State" and "Create Peace Against NATO Arms."

FDGB BEZIRK BODIES ELECT CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD131156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0946 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Mar (ADN) -- Representatives of millions of members of the FDGB met today (Saturday) in Berlin and in seven GDR areas (bezirk) for their area (bezirk) delegate conferences. In preparation for the 10th FDGB congress (21 to 24 April), they are discussing trade unions' further active participation in the policies of the party of the working class which aim at benefitting the people and securing peace. They are electing the new area (bezirk) executives and their delegates to the coming congress. The area (bezirk) delegate conferences in the other seven GDR areas (bezirk) have been called for 20 March.

On Saturday in Berlin the delegates warmly welcomed Chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Harry Tisch and his deputy, Johanna Toepfer. Members of the Presidium and secretaries of the National Executive were welcomed in Dresden, Erfurt, Gera, Halle, Magdeburg and Suhl. The first and second secretaries of the SED area (bezirk) leaderships are participating in the conference.

FRG'S BOELLING LAYS WREATH AT GOETHE TOMB

AU241146 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Weimar (ADN) -- On behalf of FRG President Karl Carstens, Klaus Boelling, head of the permanent representation of the FRG in the GDR, laid a wreath at the Schiller-Goethe tomb in Weimar on Monday on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Johann Wolfgang Goethe. Present at the ceremony was Werner Schubert, general director of the national research and memorial places of classical German literature in Weimar.

MAROTHY-LED MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD260020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi: The Hungarian party delegation has arrived to participate in the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

GULYAS SPEECH IN LISBON VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

PM251201 Lisbon AVANTE in Portuguese 18 Mar 82 p 8

[Apparent excerpts from speech by Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee member Sandor Gulyas at 12 March friendship rally in Santa Iria de Azoia: "Hungarian Delegation's Speech"]

[Excerpt] Under the current, quite exacerbated, conditions of the international class struggle, we deem the communist and workers parties' responsible activity in defense of the interests of detente and peace extremely important.

Perhaps there has been no period since World War II when it has been necessary to link so closely the cause of the defense of peace and the defense of socialism, in relation to the Polish crisis and related events.

In our opinion, the Polish United Workers Party did everything within its power to eliminate the enormous tensions created, to ensure the correction of the mistakes in economic policy, to strengthen relations between the party and the masses, for the renewal of socialism, to create the conditions for a policy of social dialogue. However, Solidarity's extremist leaders, deviating increasingly from trade union principles and practice, made compromise and a way out of the deadlock impossible, and, even more, prepared to seize power by force, with weapons in hand. In our opinion, the imposition of martial law could not have been averted, because that measure was absolutely necessary to save the Polish nation. Under Comrade Jaruzelski's leadership the constitutional order has been restored, to create the political and economic conditions essential to socialist renewal. This measure prevented the outbreak of a civil war which would not only entail tragic consequences for the Polish people but would directly endanger European peace and stability.

For our party, we are giving material, moral and political support to the Polish supporters of socialism, to our friends; we wish in this way to help enable them to surmount as rapidly as possible the difficulties with which they are contending and thus consolidate their economic and political conditions. In our opinion, all those who by means of various pressures and with repressive measures seek to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, hinder Poland's prosperity and the resolution of its problems and at the same time harm detente and the cause of peace.

We are living in an era in which the conditions of the international class struggle are becoming increasingly difficult and complex. Under these conditions the importance of the unity of the international communist movement, from the viewpoint of the whole of mankind and of social progress, is increasing. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party -- with its modest means -- has always wished to serve the cause of the movement's unity and to serve unity among the communist parties.

The communist movement neither has nor needs any center. The parties are autonomous; it is they themselves which determine their own policy and their own strategy. However, the national and international factors, as regards the communist movement, are intrinsically linked, dialectically. This means that each party, over and above the responsibility it has undertaken toward its own working class, also undertakes its duties toward the common cause. All this presupposes the existence of a creative exchange of views among parties, bilateral and multilateral dialogue, relations based on mutual esteem and equal rights and internationalist solidarity.

Discussions have recently arisen on the existence or otherwise of a model of socialism. However, we are of the opinion that our movement long ago made it clear that there is not, nor can there be, both in practice and in theory, a single model of socialism. The different historical and social conditions make possible and necessary the existence of different national paths. However, there are underlying characteristic features and common laws in socialist society.

These and other similar issues indicate that in the process of the international class struggle complex problems involving differences of opinions and possibilities of conflicts occasionally arise. It is in these situations that it becomes especially important to learn and understand as fully as possible the causes of the events and the situation of each of the sides. For our part, we are always prepared to learn from other parties' experiences and to share with others the lessons we have learned from the path traveled by us....

ACZEL ADDRESSES KISZ THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

LD251014 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Four million, seven hundred thousand people under the age of 30 live in Hungary, nearly half of the country's workers can be described as young. These statistics were given as indicative of the importance of youth, at today's theoretical conference by the Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] Central Committee on the 25th anniversary of league's opening meeting.

Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, gave an opening speech. Then Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Politburo member and deputy premier, addressed the topical tasks of the youth policy and the youth league. The following is an excerpt from Gyorgy Aczel's speech.

[Begin recording] A new phenomenon in Hungarian history is that nowadays there is really nothing unattainable for any worthy young person in our nation. Whatever he wants to be, whatever difficulties there may be, everything is attainable. We can also consider as a new phenomenon that we have a trustworthy ideology whose answers are not stereotypes. We maintain that our society cannot permit merciless, sharp criticism of any one; we must practice [as heard], and everyone, individually or in communities too, must accept the risks entailed in this. This also refers to style. It can be easily established why and when we like harsh criticism -- in the first person plural. We consider every criticism to be constructive if it says we have done this and we do this, and if it speaks about this country's affairs using the word "we." No one likes to hear the word "they." So this first person plural must be understood.

Now we must bring into fashion quality in everything, quality in behavior, production, rationality, workmanship, manual dexterity, education and taste. I should like to say something here; in impatience there is good and bad. Impatience is bad if it is parallel, if adults are impatient with young people and young people with adults, rather than being impatient together over a common problem. But it does not preclue anyone from having his own opinion, and generally, something must be made clear, to the youth. I think that for a time it can be said that a person is young. But there comes a time when it must be said: Now you are responsible for your own opinions. Impatience is good if it is over common problems, if it is for the solution of common problems.

But what does this feed on? History is not a three-act play which will have a happy ending. History is unbroken and endless. Every task solved is new, and will give birth to new tasks which need to be solved. This means that in the meantime there will be defeats, as well as victories, but when we have achieved victory in one thing new tasks will appear.

The danger of consolidation can also be stagnation, growing weary of political struggle, withdrawing instead of fighting. all this can be dangerous, but it can be fought. After decades we have become accustomed to saying: Do the same, but a little better. I think that this forum can say, if it agrees, that even now there is such a thing as better, but there is also something else: Do the same thing better, but also do other things. This is the demand of the time. [applause]

LAZAR DISCUSSES ENERGY SITUATION, ECONOMY

LD251450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] As we indicated at the beginning of our program, on the second day of his visit to Tolna County, Premier Gyorgy Lazar viewed the construction of the Paks nuclear power-plant and met the workers there at a rally. The rally has ended, and now you will hear excerpts from the speech by Gyorgy Lazar. Gyorgy Lazar said the following, among other things, on our country's internal situation:

[Begin recording] In regard to solving economic tasks, naturally there are things which help the achievement of our plans and goals as well as things hindering it. What helps us fulfill our tasks? First and foremost, that there be peace and order in the country, that the desire to work be unbroken and that trust in politics be unbroken. Those who seek the opposite are compelled to acknowledge and recognize this. Of course, there are those who attempt to arouse faintheartedness at the sight of our problems or to undermine trust in politics. However, their attempts are not successful; they remain unsupported because the majority of people are not only familiar with our own problems but also know what is happening in the world. Appreciate and greatly value the fact that, while people in the capitalist world are tormented by economic crisis, growing unemployment and severe inflation, everyone in Hungary is completely secure and everyone who honestly does his work can think calmly of tomorrow, too. Therefore, our internal situation ensures favorable conditions for socialist construction, and from the viewpoint of socialist construction, the main, most important guarantee is precisely the trust of the people. [end recording]

Taking advantage of the occasion, the head of government also spoke about our energy situation:

[Begin recording] As you know, the government has formulated an energy-management program. What is our goal in formulating such a special program? Before I answer this question, I think it does no harm to recall some generally known facts. It is virtually a cliche to say that there is no sphere of socioeconomic life that might not benefit from more energy. In other words, the potential pace of development depends, and not minimally, on whether we are able to satisfy energy needs. Naturally, it matters how this is done and how much this costs. Taking all this into account, it is no exaggeration to say that from the viewpoint of our entire economic policy, the extent to which the efficiency of our energy management is successfully improved is of decisive importance.

The practical goal of the program approved by the government is to create, or at least to begin to create, those conditions which permit more effective energy management than we have at present. The main elements of this far-reaching program are to bring our existing reserves in energy management to the surface, to use existing energy sources rationally, and to use energy sources -- primarily coal and nuclear energy -- in a better way. This program involves the development of our cooperation with the socialist countries, primarily the development of our cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is of primary importance to us in meeting the energy needs of our economy. Naturally, we are continuing, as I have said, to increase the extraction of our own energy sources. We are making very big efforts in this direction.

If I remember rightly, nearly half, about 45 percent of industrial production, of our industrial investments, are allocated to energy goals. The change, in comparison to the past, is [words indistinct], that out of this enormous amount we allocate much more than before to the goals so as to make energy management more rational. The amount itself is about 15 billion forints, which includes, naturally, the input of the state, credit and those imputs which the enterprises devote to this goal from their own sources. I can report to you that this energy management program has already yielded real, incipient results, results which can be evaluated, but, I must add, which must not be overevaluated. But we cannot dismiss them with a wave of the hand since the result which we can show is that, while in 1981 national income grew by about 2 percent, total energy consumption was less than it was in 1980. Of course, improving our work was not the only factor; there were other factors that helped us to achieve savings. However we can consider this an encouraging and propitious result. [end recording]

More on Lazar Speech

LD251601 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo, continued his visit to Tolna County, which began yesterday, at the Szekszard meat industry enterprise.

The premier ended his visit to Tolna County at a meeting of workers at the Paks nuclear powerplant. Gyorgy Lazar gave a speech here shortly before our broadcast. We now recall his most important thoughts:

[Begin recording] The hours spent at your plant, the information I have received on investment, the tour of the construction -- these have left a very deep impression on me. I often run across investment issues in my work. Since I was last here, the joint efforts of you and your colleagues have resulted in more than 20 billion forints being put into this investment. In addition, I am more firmly convinced that during these years a strong group of experts has been forged together, that workers' collective has been forged -- perhaps it can be said that it has been formed -- which is capable of other tasks. Perhaps it can also be said that in the past period better understanding, more fruitful cooperation and better cooperation have been achieved between the enterprises collaborating in the implementation of this investment than was the case 3 years ago.

You know that the Central Committee and the government regularly follow the progress of construction at the nuclear powerplant and, when necessary, they help with concrete measures, by ensuring working conditions. You can count on this in the future, too.

I would like to take this opportunity to once again thank our socialist partners who are collaborating in the creation of this powerplant. First, I would like to thank the Soviet ministries and the Soviet planners, organizations and experts who are working here. Similar thanks to our Czechoslovak friends, to the GDR, which is participating with deliveries and direct work in the building of the power plant, and to our Polish friends, who work here and without whose collaboration we could complete construction tasks only with difficulty. This is another magnificent example of socialist economic integration, of fraternal cooperation within CEMA. And, not least in importance, the building of this powerplant is an important contribution to those efforts in connection with our energy policy, the first steps of which are made possible for us by the building of this nuclear powerplant.

By employing the latest achievements of science and the rich experiences of existent powerplants and by modernizing the original plans, with significant expenditures, extra expenditures, we are using new construction methods at this powerplant which, according to human calculation, further exclude the possibility of causing dangerous environmental damage.

In a very difficult international economic situation and not in the most favorable weather conditions, last year the national income was raised about 2 percent, the population's consumption was raised somewhat -- more than planned -- and 77,000 dwellings were built. With these provisions of the plan fulfilled, we began the changeover to the 5-day workweek, and every indication is that we will successfully complete the changeover this year. We adjusted the schedule of days off, which first and foremost benefits the young people beginning their careers. Together with all these, and in addition to them, but not unrelated, we met the goal set for improving the foreign trade balance. Here, too, we achieved a valuable and noteworthy result: in essence, a balance was established in our balance of foreign trade with the capitalist countries, which is the trade balance that causes us the greater difficulty.

However, many people ask whether this moderated pace of economic development will not cause problems in the future, whether it would not be better and more advantageous to progress at a more rapid pace. This question was very thoroughly analyzed and weighed by our party's Central Committee, and it concluded that, taking into account the realities, this is what we can do now. This is a possible task that we can undertake free of risk so that, preserving our achievements in socialist construction, we can lay the foundations for a later, more rapid advance. [applause] [end recording]

RETAIL TRADE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ENDORSED

WA261012 Budapest FIGYELO in Hungarian 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers has recently evaluated the experiences of operating restaurants and stores through contracting and leasing them to private individuals. This was important in order to see whether the apprehensions and anxieties which sprung up at the time of the introduction of these measures early last year were justified. It must be noted that some of the confused reactions to the new measures may have stemmed from the first reports on them. For example, the millions quoted in connection with the bids for the auctioned off restaurants and stores to aspiring entrepreneurs sounded as if they were offered in ready cash rather than from revenues to be realized over a couple of years.

During the past year, 2054 restaurants and stores were operated through contracts and, in addition, about 2,000 licenses were issued to private restaurant and store keepers. According to plans, this year, about 5,000 and by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, roughly 5,400 more restaurants and stores could be operated through contracts. The outlets operated under contracts have performed successfully so far. Their turnover has been twice or three times as much as that of other, comparable outlets. Moreover, they have improved selection for the consumer while operating with reduced manpower. The best composite index demonstrating their success may be the fact that the fixed charge which they have been paying to their parent establishments has been, on the average, almost twice as much as the profits previously realized from these units by the parent establishments.

Although apprehensions surrounding these measures have evidently been unfounded, unsolved problems remain. As a result of a conditioned prejudice against entrepreneurship, apprehension and anxiety may be detected on the part of the entrepreneurs themselves. They may be asking themselves, "How long will they let us...?" This apprehension may be seen in the fact that so far only 17 percent of the total number of the outlets to be operated under contract and 5 percent of those to be leased out by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan have been spoken for. Thus, it is understandable that the Ministry of Domestic Trade is endeavoring to increase the sense of security of entrepreneurs and to improve their business.

REPORTAGE ON SPEAKERS AT 25 MAR SEJM SESSION

Jaruzelski, Jablonski Attend

LD251238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Report by Warsaw Radio parliamentary correspondent]

[Excerpt] The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has already been in progress for an hour. It was opened a few minutes after 1100 by the speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa.

On the State Council benches are seated its members headed by the council's chairman, Henryk Jablonski. On the government benches is the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, surrounded by members of the cabinet. As is now customary the diplomatic and press boxes as well as the public gallery are full. As on previous meetings foreign television crews are also present.

On behalf of the Presidium of the Sejm, in agreement with the Convent of Elders, Speaker Gucwa proposed extending the agenda by three items: appointing a chairman of the socio-economic council at the Sejm -- needless to say, the Sejm will set up such a council in the course of the current deliberations; changing the composition of Sejm commissions, and adopting a decision on closing the current third session of the Sejm. The house passed these proposals and moved on to the first item on the agenda which has aroused, as can be noticed here in the corridors, very great interest.

This was a government report about current foreign policy, a report delivered by the minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek.

Czyrek Speech

LD251946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 82

["Most important excerpts" of speech by Jozef Czyrek, Polish minister of foreign affairs at the 25 March session of the Polish Sejm held at the Sejm Building in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker! May it please the house! Above all Poland needs peace, internal and external peace. A general realization of this need for peace is a total command of the national education of the contemporary generations of Poles. It is an indispensable condition for a proper grasp of Polish raison d'etat. During the past year the government has had a particularly enormous responsibility for the maintenance of internal and external peace. We have done everything in order to save these fundamental values. These efforts have been spoken of on many occasions, from this tribune too. The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has played an important part in these efforts. Our socialist friends and allies regarded these efforts with understanding and concern. They lent us support and essential aid, especially economic. During this period the Soviet Union granted Poland credits of over R3.8 billion, including about [word indistinct] $500 million of free credit. The fact is undeniable that without this aid the Polish economy would have collapsed completely. Complete economic collapse was what the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces were deliberately aiming at, rendering social and economic life anarchic, blocking the work of economic reform and socialist renewal undertaken following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the ZSL and SD congresses.

While the crisis intensified, from last October, we held many talks in Europe, and outside of Europe. We spoke about our affairs earnestly and honestly. Many of the people to whom we spoke shared our anxiety about events in Poland, and expressed concern that further anarchy would lead to the collapse of Poland as an economic partner and as an important element in European peace and order. It was even said that if we were unable to master the internal crisis it would lead to serious complications in the international situation.

At the same time reserve and reluctance appeared in the attitude of a number of Western states, particularly that of the United States, to meet Poland halfway on economic issues. The NATO strategists attempted, at the expense of Poland, to dismantle the foundations of peace in Europe. No wonder numerous foreign so-called defenders of freedom in Poland never managed to find the words to criticize the forces of anarchy and destruction, and even gave them political, propaganda, and material support.

Citizen deputies, the introduction of martial law has saved internal peace in Poland. The decision, which was made after the Radom and Gdansk debates and the resolutions of the Solidarity leadership when the chances for overcoming the crisis through political means collapsed, should have surprised no one. Martial law has not created a threat to any state, and has not altered the principles of Polish foreign policy.

On numerous occasions we have explained the motives and intentions of this difficult but necessary step, its conformity with the constitutional order, and its conformity with our legal international obligations. We have often emphasized that it is our firm intention to continue the process of renewal, the reform of political, social and economic life and the deepening of socialist democracy based on the cooperation between all patriotic forces. International tension, created around the events in Poland, is not a result of the character of independent decisions made by us concerning our internal affairs. In fact international tension transpires from current American policy, and from the NATO design to change the balance of forces and political realities in Europe. As a result of this, in many Western countries and even [words indistinct] actions contrary to the basic principles of international coexistence are being undertaken against Poland and Poland's legal authorities. Our country has become the object of unprecedented campaigning, propaganda and political aggression, economic restrictions and efforts to isolate us and limit our bilateral contacts.

The world opinion about Poles in the final analysis will be determined not so much by the fact of the crisis, but by how successfully we will be able to overcome it and permanently resolve our difficulties. Poland, the country of 36 million people and situated in the very heart of Europe, with its historical experience and economic, technological and cultural potential, has been, and will remain an active force in shaping the situation on our continent.

Despite its temporary weakness Poland can neither be disregarded today nor tomorrow. The fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy, which conform to the interests of the nation, state, socialism and peace, are invariable and lasting. These principles formulated at the birth of People's Poland still determine our policy.

The cornerstone of Polish foreign policy is to be found -- for the past, present and future -- in the ties of alliance, friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. This alliance constitutes the basic guarantee of the safety of Poland and of the integrity of our borders; it constitutes the essential factor in the value and joint action of the whole community of socialist countries. This alliance is also an important factor in the peaceful shaping of relations in Europe.

An especially important event in the relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, as well as on a broader international plane, was the recent friendship visit to Moscow by the Polish party-state delegation. This visit has been on fundamental significance for the consolidation of the ties of the alliance and for the further development of bilateral fraternal friendship and broad and fruitful cooperation on the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance. The Moscow talks and their results have confirmed once more the historic, strategic dimension of the Polish-Soviet alliance, expressed in the statement that the existence of a strong, independent and socialist Poland lies in the interest of the Soviet Union just as the power and the international prestige of the Soviet Union lies in the interest of People's Poland. These talks have proved that Poland has reliable friends on whom she can count.

A high priority in our foreign policy has been and continues to be relations with our other socialist neighbors: the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic. It is socialism that has achieved a situation in which Poland has friends on all its borders. We will jointly protect, consolidate and develop this historic achievement of friendship and brotherhood. The visits of our party-state delegations to Berlin and Prague, in the near future will serve this end.

We attach great importance to strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with other allied socialist countries. In the face of threats inherent in a return to the cold war trend toward confrontation -- seen in the NATO policies -- the consolidation of the defense potential and of the allied joint action within the framework of the Warsaw Pace constitutes a particularly important task. Throughout its existence this pact has been and will remain a reliable shield of peace in Europe, a guarantor of the safety and peaceful development of our countries, and at the same time an important source of peaceful efforts and initiatives aimed at holding back the arms race, lowering the level of military confrontation and making the transition to genuine disarmament.

The cooperation of the fraternal, socialist states within CEMA is playing an important and irreplaceable role.

We greatly appreciate the balanced and considerate reactions of the majority of the states of the Third World to our efforts aimed at extricating Poland from the crisis; these countries remain interested in maintaining and developing contacts with Poland. We are interested in establishing diplomatic relations and economic cooperation with the countries of the Arab Peninsula. Nonaligned countries can be, as always, certain of our understanding for their aims and aspirations, as well as of our principles opposition to all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

May it please the house, Europe and the world have faced considerable dangers. There has taken place the greatest aggravation of East-West relations since the war. The main source of this aggravation lies in the cold war policy of NATO directed toward confrontation and above all in the negative evolution of the American policy. Imperilaist and militant circles are openly striving to change the balance of power. They are striving to shake the existing equilibrium and to introduce policies from the position of power. Today I am posing a question and I am doing so with all seriousness: What next? There is only one answer: Let us save peace! This is the highest priority today. This is the matter of supreme concern for the nation.

The main obstacle against the policy of confrontation and at the same time, the main factor of the defense of peace and security on the international scene is the strength and coherence of the states of the socialist community and their constructive and responsible as well as far reaching policies. Defending peace and consolidating coexistence and cooperation in peace are some of the fundamental principles of our foreign policy which has been formulated in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

We have been participating in the regulation of European matters. Poland believes that the further development and consolidation as well as the strengthening and observation of all the principles and resolutions of the Helsinki Final Act is of great importance.

We have proved that this is our attitude by our stand during the Madrid meeting, which ended not so long ago. We rejected there attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, and in so doing we did our best to avoid breaking up the meeting and to ensure the continuation of the process initiated at the Conference of Security and Cooperation.

Of highest priority as far as peace is concerned is to put an end to the arms race. Soviet-American relationships play a decisive role in the disarmament dialogue as well as in the whole system of relationships between East and West.

We fully support the realistic stand of the Soviet Union which was presented during the dialogue on limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. A new evidence of the Soviet Union's constructive policy as far as this issue is concerned are the initiatives presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions.

We welcome those initiatives as an expression of goodwill and of sincere desire to attain accord. We fully support them.

The path leading to strengthening European security is not through implementation of the intended disarmament programs but through joint efforts aimed at one target and through looking for solutions which complement each other other as far as the problems discussed in Geneva, Vienna and Madrid are concerned.

The dangerous phenomenon of transfering tension from the international political situation to the sphere of economic relationships is becoming more common. It ruins their stability. It shakes their credibility and makes joint undertakings difficult. It also restricts implementation of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation.

We must draw all conclusions for today and for the future from the policy of economic restrictions as used by the West after 13 December. We believe the sense of realism will have the upper hand. [We shall offer] all posibilities in order to become an attractive partner in international cooperation. We are ready to develop bilateral relations with capitalist countries, especially with European countries. For obvious reasons, we feel our relations with the Vatican are of great importance. The involvement of John Paul II in the popularization of the spirit of peace, accord and cooperation is well known. We also know the concern the pope shows in the events in Poland although there is a divergence of opinions between us nevertheless we are convinced that, after all, our points of view as far as basic matters are concerned are similar -- for example, as far as the need to prevent further deterioration of the international situation and the arms' race are concerned and also in the issue of sanctions and restrictions against Poland.

Relations with the FRG had and still have an important place in Polish foreign policy. We are still ready to develop relations of good cooperation with other European countries and also with non-European countries.

We have always respected the tradition and achievements of our relations with France. The present course of United States policy toward Poland and the current development of relations with the Polish [word indistinct] is harmful for American-Polish cooperation and cannot be accepted by any sovereign and self-respecting state. We have not yet lost hope that the American authorities will follow a philosophy of realism and will reexamine their policy toward Poland. We are interested in the development of cooperation with the United States of America.

An important part of our contacts with abroad are our contacts and our work with Polonia [Polish emigrants]. We shall strive to maintain and further develop the main forms of cooperation between Polonia and the fatherland.

The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR and the resolutions of the Military Council of National Salvation have outlined the main targets and tasks facing our foreign policy. The Polish foreign sevice is fulfilling an important part of those tasks. It is working at present under conditions which are more difficult than ever before.

There are different courses of lives and there are different paths of the Polish people scattered over the world, but there is only one Poland. There is one Polish state on the map of the world. This country between the Odra and the Bug is the highest value which we have acquired in the course of our strange history. It has been paid for by deaths and sufferings of many generations. We are at home here. The future of our country is being shaped here. The work of the whole nation determines it.

Further on Czyrek

LD260016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1903 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the Sejm debate is still in progress. As we have already reported Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, presented the government report on Polish foreign policy at today's Sejm session.

At the beginning he stated that above all Poland needs internal and external peace. A general realization of this need for peace is a total command of the national education of the contemporary generations of Poles. It is an indispensable condition for a proper grasp of the Polish raison d'etat. During the past year the government has had a particularly enormous responsibility for the maintenance of internal and external peace. We have done everything in order to save these fundamental values. These efforts have been spoken of on many occasions, from this tribune too. The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has played an important part in these efforts. Our socialist friends and allies regarded these efforts with understanding and concern. They lent us support and essential aid, especially economic. During this period, the Soviet Union granted Poland credits of over R3.8 billion. The fact is undeniable that without this aid the Polish economy would have collapsed completely. Complete economic collapse was what the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces were deliberately aiming at, rendering social and economic life anarchic, blocking the work of economic reform and socialist renewal undertaken following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and the ZSL and SD congresses.

While the crisis intensified, from last October, we held many talks in Europe and outside of Europe. We spoke about our affairs earnestly and honestly. Many of the people to whom we spoke shared our anxiety about events in Poland, and expressed concern that further anarchy would lead to the collapse of Poland as an economic partner and as an important element in European peace and order. It was even said that if we were unable to master the internal crisis it would lead to serious complications in the international situation. At the same time, reserve and reluctance appeared in the attitude of a number of Western states, particularly that of the United States, to meet Poland half way on economic issues. The NATO strategists attempted, at the expense of Poland, to dismantle the foundations of peace in Europe.

When the introduction of martial law averted this situation and rescued internal calm our country became the object of unprecedented propaganda-political aggression and economic restrictions. Then Minister Czyrek stated:

[Begin recording] The period of the historical test which we are experiencing today requires particular clarity and precision in analyzing and assessing the world situation. It requires political imagination and wise and consistent activity. This is the right moment to repeat with full emphasis the fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy and to define the basic coordinates of Poland's place in European politics and in the world system. The fundamental principles of Polish foreign policy, conforming to the interests of the nation and state and of socialism and peace, are invariable and lasting. Formulated at the birth of People's Poland they still determine our policy. On the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Workers' Party it is worth recalling that it is the political forces of the Polish leftwing in the period of the toughest struggle for the national and social liberation of our fatherland which said in the historical declaration of 1943 entitled "What Are We Fighting For?": The future Poland must constitute among the nations of the world a factor of peace and must live in harmony and friendship with its neighboring nations and, as a result of its geographical situation, must be a bridge linking the East and West in fraternal cooperation between the nations of Europe.

The cornerstone of Polish foreign policy is to be found -- in the past, present and future -- in the ties of alliance and friendship as well as all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union; in ties which become formed from the joint struggle of revolutionaries and which were sealed together with the blood that was spilled in the struggle against the Hitlerite Reich.

This alliance constitutes the basic guarantee of the safety of Poland and of the integrity of our borders: it constitutes the essential factor in the value and joint action of the whole community of socialist countries. This alliance is also an important factor in the peaceful shaping of relations in Europe.

An especially important event in the relations between Poland and the Soviet Union, as well as on a broader international plane, was the recent friendship visit to Moscow by the Polish party-state delegation. This visit has been of fundamental significance for the consolidation of the ties of the alliance and for the further development of bilateral fraternal friendship and broad and fruitful cooperation on the principles of socialist internationalism, equal rights, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance. The Moscow talks and their results have confirmed once more the historic, strategic dimension of the Polish-Soviet alliance, expressed in the statement that the existence of a strong independent and socialist Poland lies in the interest of the Soviet Union just as the power and the international prestige of the Soviet Union lies in the interests of People's Poland. These talks have proved that Poland has reliable friends on whom it can count.

Decisions in economic matters are of exceptionally great importance. These refer to Soviet assistance in the solution of our current problems. These will make it possible to exploit our production potential better, including with regard to the joint completion of the construction of certain production plants. These decisions will make it easier to implement favorable structural changes in industry. The aim of these decisions is the establishment of closer long-term links between our economies based on the principles of specialization and coproduction. This will constitute an important factor which will make it possible to overcome the crisis more rapidly and to gradually stabilize our economy. It will provide an opportunity for maintaining normal production pace at hundreds of factories. The visit to Moscow created good foundations for extending cooperation also in the spheres of culture, science and technology. The Soviet leadership and the Moscow public afforded our delegation very sincere welcomes. Good will, friendship and respect for the Polish nation, for the Polish working calss and its party were stressed. The best evidence of the fraternal support for Poland is provided by the words of Leonid Brezhenv: We have helped socialist Poland with everything we can and we will continue to help. The course of results of the visit opened up a new stage in the development of Polish-Soviet relations.

I would like to draw attention in particular to such basic aspects of this visit as Firstly, the understanding and support of the Soviet friends for the road we have elected and for the nationwide efforts which are being undertaken under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party together with the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party together with the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party and with all patriotic forces aimed at economic stabilization, national accord and socialist renewal; secondly, confirmation that cooperation and economic assistance by the Soviet Union and also the system of cooperation between the socialist states within the CEMA framework are the fundamental actor of our economic security -- without this it would be impossible to overcome the present difficulties or to create the conditions for the further successful development of our economy; thirdly, yet another resolute confirmation of the fact that international agreements and treaties which summed up the results of WWII and which determined the modern territorial-political shape of our continent are a solid foundation for security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our socialist state, particularly today in view of the attempts which are being renewed aimed at calling into question the Yalta-Potsdam peacetime order in Europe; fourthly, the strengthening of Poland's international position as a close ally of the Soviet Union, as a lasting link of the states of the socialist community and as an active coparticipant in the policy of peace in Europe and the world.

A high priority in our foreign policy has been and continues to be relations with our remaining socialist neighbors: the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation with our neighbor from beyond the Odra river -- the socialsit state on German soil, the formation of which 32 years ago signified an essential breakthrough in Polish-German relations -- and with our neighbor in the south with which we are joined together by traditions of a joint history and national kinship are of very great importance for Poland and for her security and development.

It is socialism that has achieved a situation in which Poland has friends on all its borders. We will jointly protect, consolidate and develop this historic achievement of friendship and brotherhood. The visits of our party-state delegations to Berlin and Prague, in the near future, will serve this end. [end recording]

Minister Czyrek said that we also attach much importance to strengthening and developing cooperation with other allied socialist states. Today, more than ever before, it is also necessary to impart new dimensions to political and economic relations with the Third World states. Minister Czyrek devoted a considerable part of his speech to East-West relations. He stated that the greatest aggravation of mutual relations since the war has taken place. This is expressed in the increase in the military budgets of the capitalist states and in the stepping up of the arms race. Arms expenditure is already $500 billion. Thus the question which is most acute today is "What next?" There is one answer: Save peace. The defense of peace is one of the cardinal principles of our foreign policy. Referring to the deliberations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid, Minister Czyrek said:

[Begin recording] The political, propaganda and economic activities mounted against us on behalf of the defense of the Helsinki Final Act which has been allegedly violated in Poland constitute the most flagrant example of violating and trampling on its principles, in particular the principles of sovereign equality, principles of noninterference which forbid the exertion of political or economic pressure and principles of international cooperation. We believe that the sense of realism will gain the upper hand. Poland has all possibilities for being an attractive partner in international cooperation. It stands to reason that such possibilities will be realized only by a strong, stable state in which the law rules. A weak state which is pulled about by contradictions cannot be a solid partner either in dialogue or in economic cooperation. We hope that our foreign partners will understand this.

We are ready as before to develop bilateral relations with capitalist countries, especially with European countries, which are linked with Poland through traditions that have become consolidated over many years. We voice our appreciation for those states which have retained moderation and restraint with regard to the campaign organized against Poland. We appreciate those states which did not join in attempts of dictating to us how we are to govern ourselves in our own country. We assess highly the understanding, good will and humanitarian aid extended to us in our difficult period by the public in various countries. [end recording]

We attach particular importance, stated Minister Czyrek, to relations with the Holy See. We are convinced that we have convergent points of view in fundamental matters which relate to peace and also in the matter of the sanctions and restrictions taken against Poland. On the principles of mutual respect, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs we are ready to develop relations of good cooperation with all European and non-European countries. We are not losing hope that the American authorities, guided by realism, will revise their policy toward Poland. A very important problem, continued Minister Czyrek, is the fulfilment of Poland's payments commitments toward the West. We wish to overcome the difficulties here in a conventional manner by finding solutions which are favorable for both sides. Minister Czyrek also addressed words aimed at Polish emigrees.

We shall strive, he said, to maintain and develop various forms of cooperation with the Polish emigrees, including economic cooperation. We will create conditions so that Poles living abroad can propagate Polish matters and can take part in giving objective information about the changes taking place in Poland in the countries of their domicile.

In the final part of his speech Minister Czyrek said that the ninth party congress, the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation, and resolutions of the Sejm have mapped out the main aims of foreign policy. Full understanding and support by the public and by all patriotic forces of the nation is an indispensable condition for their implementation. In particular we are counting on Polish youth and on the cooperation of young citizens in strengthening the position and security of the fatherland and its good name in the world. The work of the whole nation will be decisive for coming out of the crisis and for Poland's world position.

Czyrek on Debts, Third World

LD251544 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 25 Mar (PAP) -- The Polish minister for foreign affairs, Jozef Cyrek, today presented in the Polish parliament problems of the current foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic. The following are excerpts from the 30-page statement:

Time and again we explained the motives which underlie the declaration of martial law. They were presented by the premier in letters sent to many heads of state and government and to leading world politicians. They were also set out in the aide-memoire addressed to participants in the CSCE and presented at numerous meetings and in diplomatic talks.

Both the substantive and formal requirements of the international covenant on civil and political rights foreseen for such situations have been fulfilled. We have notified parties to the covenant about the arisen situation by an appropriate note presented to the U.S. Secretary-General.

One of the basic directions of Polish foreign policy is expansion of relations with developing countries. The programmes and decisions on development of Poland's relations with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America adopted in the past have not always been consistently translated into the language of concrete tasks and effectively functioning mechanisms of cooperation. Today it is more than ever necessary to impart a new dimension, rank and content to Poland's relations with Third World countries. We highly appreciate reactions, marked by understanding, of governments of the majority of Third World states to our efforts of extricating Poland from the crisis. We see real opportunities for deepening the mutually beneficial bilateral trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation with, among others, Libya, India, Iraq, Algeria, Syria and Angola. We will develop relations with Latin American states, including Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. We will also strive to expand economic relations with Indonesia, Pakistan, Morocco, Iran, Kuwait and other states. We are interested in establishing diplomatic relations with countries of the Arab Peninsula and in entering into economic cooperation with them.

The non-aligned countries can, as always, be certain of our understanding for their strivings and aspirations, and our principled opposition to all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid.

A dangerous phenomenon of transferring tensions in the international political situation on to the sphere of economic relations is spreading. We regard as desirable the working out and adoption of appropriate economic confidence-building measures. Putting forth this proposal we are not guided by narrowly conceived own interest. We appeal to the governments of the CSCE participant-states urging them to protect economic cooperation from a detrimental influence of deteriorating political relations.

We have to look carefully and critically at economic cooperation with abroad. On the whole, it brought us a number of advantages. We are interested in its continuation.

The current difficulties, especially with payments, result from many incorrect decisions, taken without extensive and comprehensive analyses. We fell victim of a peculiar credits mania. This was used up by some Western trade partners. They sold us technologies which were in some cases obsolete, forced upon us too high imports connected with licence purchases, demanded high interest rates. In consequence, one third of repayment of our debts due this year consists of interest.

We do not want to increase our indebtedness. We do not want to live at somebody else's expense. We want to secure, through international cooperation, the opportunities for utilising the entire potential of our economy, restore the ability of stable cooperation with abroad based on partnership.

We have to draw all the conclusions, for now and for the future, from the policy of economic restrictions applied by the West after December 13.

The Western countries make lifting of the restrictions against Poland conditional on fulfilment by the Polish authorities of specific political conditions. This is admissible from the point of view of international law and provisions of the CSCE Final Act. It is also unrealistic. We believe that the sense of realism will prevail. We are ready to go on developing bilateral relations with capitalist states, especially the West European ones, with whom Poland has been linked by well-established long-standing ties of traditionally good cooperation. We are interested in preserving and developing good-neighborly cooperation with Austria, Finland, Sweden and other neutral states.

Relations with the Federal Republic of Germany play an important role in Polish foreign policy. We shall strengthen the process of understanding and normzlisation of these relations. Forces bent on using our difficulties to interfere in Poland's internal relations have resurfaced in the Federal Republic of Germany.

On the principles of mutual respect, equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, we are ready to further develop traditional relations of good cooperation with other European states. We have always appreciated the tradition and achievements of friendly relations between Poland and France. The Polish-French dialogue played an important role in shaping peaceful relations in post-war Europe. The present state of those relations is, unfortunately, a far cry from the previously attained level.

The present U.S. policy line towards Poland, linking the development of relations with political conditions, does harm to Polish-American cooperation. It is unacceptable to any sovereign state which respects its dignity. We are not losing hope that the American authorities, guided by realism, will submit to revision their policy towards Poland. We are interested in development of cooperaiton with the United States, provided it is based on the principles of equality, sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs.

Fulfilment of Poland's payment obligations is a major problem in our relations with Western countries. The existing difficulties we want to overcome by means of agreements, finding solutions that take into account Poland's interests and those of its creditors.

Resolution On Foreign Policy

LD252008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] One of the main themes of today's Sejm session was Polish foreign policy. The Sejm adopted a resolution confirming the correctness and unchanging nature of the fundamental principles of our country's foreign policy. They express the Polish nation's wish to live in an independent, sovereign socialist state, with safe borders, in internal and external peace, in friendly cooperation with all those who wish to implement such cooperation on the principles of mutual benefit.

The results of the Polish party and state delegation visit to the Soviet Union were highly assessed. The resolution expresses thanks for the aid which the allied socialist countries are giving us in our difficult moments.

The Sejm treated with esteem the positive actions of some of our partners in the West. Rejecting and condemning the unjustified attempts by some Western states and circles to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, the Sejm solemnly declares its will for a peaceful life and for cooperation with everyone, especially with those who show good will to Poland and understanding for its difficult situation, who see stabilization in our country as an integral factor of European peace.

The Sejm deemed particularly important among the aims and tasks for Polish foreign policy the concentration of all our state's international efforts on creating conditions favorable for Poland to extricate itself from the crisis, and the intensification of economic cooperation within the CEMA framework and in relations with the highly developed capitalist countries and developing countries.

Resolution Debated

LD251730 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[By press correspondent Witold Stefanowicz]

[Excerpts] Today a successive plenary session of the Sejm has started.

Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk, no party affiliation, devoted his address to the need -- as he put it -- of saving and maintaining with one's whole strength the idea of creating a permanent link between the country and the emigration.

Deputy Janusz Stefanowicz, who rose to speak on behalf of the Pax group of the Sejm deputies, said Poland's international position depends on its position in the community of socialist countries and on the ways through which the Polish-Soviet alliance works. Partnership in this alliance causes partnership in relationships with the West.

Deputy Kazimierz Morawski, no party affiliation and member of the Christian Social Association, emphasized that foreign policy which serves the security of Poland and the atmosphere of relaxation and dialogue has been and still is the subject of support and cooperation between various groupings within the public and between representatives of various orientations and political views.

Resolution Passed

LD251756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Sejm correspondent report]

[Text] The sixth hour of today's Sejm deliberations is just about to end. So far the deliberations have centered on the first item of the agenda: The government report on current policy issues delivered by Foreign Minister Czyrek. A several-hour discussion followed the speech by Jozef Czyrek; nine speakers participated in the discussion. The last speakers to take the floor were SD member Jan Janowski, and PZPR member Wilhelm Szewczyk.

Next, Sejm Deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblan read out the draft resolution in which the Sejm reaffirmed the correctness and permanence of Polish foreign policy the desire for cooperation and friendship on the part of Poland with all countries which want to implement this cooperation on the principle of mutual benefit.

The Sejm assessed highly the outcome of the party and state delegation's visit to the USSR. At the same time it rejected the attempts on the part of some Western states to muddle in Polish internal affairs. The Sejm has approved in the resolution the objectives and tasks of foreign policy presented in the speech by Jozef Czyrek. The Sejm recognized as particularly important those [word indistinct] which mention the intesification of efforts for coming out of the crisis, the development of economic cooperation within the framework of CEMA with highly developed and developing countries, opposition to world discrimination against Poland and the increasing of vigorous activities for the sake of detente and peace in support of the USSR peace initiatives. The session's participants unanimously passed the resolution.

Wojtecki Report

LD260024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts of speech by Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, to the Sejm in Warsaw on 25 March -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, may it please the house: During today's debate the house is to examine, and I presume it will pass, several bills of great significance for the correct development of Polish agriculture. Other bills submitted by the government to the Sejm are being considered by Sejm commissions, and it must be assumed that they will be examined by the Sejm at a later date. Taken together they will make it possible to sort out to an even greater extent the legal state and the socioeconomic situation of the rural areas and agriculture. They also confirm the government's unshakable will to implement fully the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium as regards crucial issues of agricultural policy, agriculture and food economy and the social status of this area of the national economy, and also permanent prospects for the development of all farms and sectors of agriculture.

The bills which are being examined by the house today are of fundamental significance for agriculture, farmers and the program for providing food for the nation. They satisfy the demands which our farmers have been making.

Citizen deputies, I have been authorized by the chairman of the Council of Ministers to tell the house at today's session about further decisions taken by the government for the sake of the rural areas and agriculture, about the production situation in agriculture and about forecasts for this year.

I will start with the production situation. In agriculture following the exceptionally low crops in 1980, as is well known, there was a general breakdown in the livestock production and in the procurement of farm produces; in particular, a difficult situation in fodder supplies was accompanied by a further deterioration in the supplies of the means of production for agriculture as well as the disappearance of economic motivations for the development of production, in particular as far as livestock production is concerned.

In 1981 there was a 20-percent increase in crop production mainly because of conducive weather conditions, but there was a further 14-percent decline in livestock production compared with that of 1980. This was due to low harvests. Against this backdrop there was a decline in the procurement of livestock and also other products of animal origin. Although the reserves of farming fodders were tangibly increased, the need to reduce deliveries of fodder concentrates from the state reserves, which was the result of restrictions on grain imports, created a difficult situation, especially as far as poultry production was concerned.

This was precisely another reason for intensified difficulties in procuring grain which for an average farmer becaue the main source of fodder, and it also constituted the economic reserves of farms. [sentence as heard] This became a source of speculation for some farmers, unfortunately.

Grain procurement is in progress. It has to be wisely carried out in order not to cause a significant decline in the number of animals. In practice it means that it should be implemented especially on farms which possess grain surplus. According to our observations and research there is still a relatively large group of those farms. To that end local authorities should once again carry out in conjunction with the farmers concerned an inquiry providing an account of grain and fodder, and they should use this as a base for setting realistic figures concerning procurement.

In order to survive until the new harvest there must be approximately 600,000 tons of grain from national production coming into warehouses apart from grain imports which the government is continually trying to arrange. This amount may be purchased without doing any major damage to animal production.

The government is convinced that this will take place, that Polish farmers, private and the employees of state and cooperative farms, will understand the country's serious situation, and that they will provide this amount of grain either as part of a sale transaction or else as a grain loan. This amount of grain is -- I have to emphasize it strongly -- necessary for the production of flour and bread. Only when this amount of grain is acquired during the progressing procurement of grain, apart from imports, will this ensure the continuity of supplies of flour and bread.

It will not be easy to maintain meat rationing at the current level this year, either. Public opinion should be aware of this fact. After all, it is not going to be easy to compensate in other branches of production for the losses arising from the fact that poultry production in the farm system was given up regardless of the undertakings which are being implemented in order to introduce this production in the system of small-scale production and irrespective of the fact that the procurement of livestock in January, February and March proceeded well. [sentence as heard]

And what about other foodstuffs? What can the public count on, and what can it expect from the foodstuffs economy in 1982?

It can count on the fact that the needs arising from the rationing system will be satisfied as far as the foodstuffs of plant origin are concerned. The satisfaction of the demand for milk and daily products, moreover in a wider range of products. I believe, and also a further improvement in the production of meat products may also be expected.

And what can agriculture count on? In the sphere of improved social conditions even this year a draft bill will be submitted to the house on general insurance for farmers. It provides for further improvement in social conditions for rural inhabitants, and a social minimum will also be defined for farmers. The implementation of development of a rural network of health centers will begin, the first stage of work will be completed on the report on the state of farmers' health. There will be more vacancies in sanatoriums. In the organizational sphere, after spring sowing, changes in the organizational structure of agricultural services, halted after 13 December, will be resumed.

Within the framework of economic reform, as of April this year agricultural construction enterprises and land reclamation enterprises will come under the supervision of voivodas, and in the following months this will also be the case for enterprises for technical services for agriculture. In the sphere of economic production conditions in agriculture the principles will be maintained which ensure the profitability of production and which favor the development of all farms.

A new economic and financial system has been introduced on state farms and in the agricultural and production cooperatives which will create conditions for socialized agriculture conducive to independent and effective farming.

It is, of course, obvious that without a decisive increase in the production potential of the industry working for agriculture and without increased supplies in the production means which are necessary for agriculture, activities of other kinds will yield only partial results. Only yesterday Polish industry used not even 5 percent of its potential for the needs of agriculture. Tomorrow it will have to double this in order to be able to catch up with the necessary development of agriculture and to realize its hopes. Polish industry should also definitely improve its product quality. These are the main points of the guidelines and these are the government's decisions. I believe that such are also the expectation of the rural areas.

However, we have to be realistic. Agriculture will not be affected by this preference as early as this year. In many spheres of agriculture the deliveries of the production means will be even fewer than last year. The government is aware of this fact. It will do all it can in order to ensure that operational programs concerning the development of the production of the means for agriculture are implemented in full.

Is there a chance then to implement this year's tasks? Where are their most important points? According to the government the fundamental turnabout of the whole national economy aiming at satisfying the basic but tangible needs of agriculture and food economy and the general improvement in the productivity of agriculture itself are the factors which will determine the implementation of these tasks.

Everyone of us is aware, today even more so than yesterday, of the objective need for the rapid but also steady development of our agriculture, if we draw the appropriate conclusions from the American food sanctions vis-a-vis our country. After all, as the researchers of the Institute of Agricultural Economy recall in their study, this is nothing new. The recent decisions regarding our country made by the present American administration represent the logical consequence of the political course on which the United States embarked as early as 1974 when it officially proclaimed that it categorically views so-called food aid as a political weapon. The then secretary of agriculture in the Nixon administration stated at that time without mincing his words that food is not only an essential weapon of the United States but also the main instrument of pressure at its disposal. We must draw the proper conclusions from these facts. For tomorrow quite different circumstances from that of the introduction of martial law may be decisive in the use of food by the United States and other capitalist states as a means of politically pressuring our country.

Hence the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recommended that the ministry formulate a program for the development of agriculture and food economy to 1985 and for the following years, taking into account the gradual transition to a stage of food self-sufficiency. The government will submit the draft of this program for the assessment of the esteemed house at one of the next sessions, counting on the citizen deputies to enhance this program and on its being our joint program for action to feed our nation. Thank you very much.

Agriculture Matters Discussed

LD260414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Following the speech by Minister Wojtecki to the Sejm. Deputy Speaker Werblan, who was leading this part of the session, proposed a discussion devoted exclusively to the three succeeding points on the agenda and invited deputy Ludwik Maznicki to present the government draft law on protection of agricultural and forest land and the integration of land.

Following the speech by Deputy Maj there began a joint discussion devoted to agricultural matters. A dozen or so speakers put down their names for it. The deputies representing the Deputies' Clubs of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, took the floor first. Speaking on behalf of the PZPR Deputies Club, Wladyslaw Kruk stated that a better utilization of all farm land as well as their protection is one of the key problems of farming. This will be improved by a change in the legal regulations in the land economy.

The law on the integration and protection of agricultural land and on the amendments to the Civil Code and the civil proceedings code are an expression of the practical implementation of the land policy basic principles of rendering permanent the inviolability of the family peasants' farm. They are to ensure the essential conditions for a rational and effective utilization of all farmland. But for all this, the deputy stated, the inviolability of the peasants right to land cannot mean tolerance of poorly utilized land for that would interfere with social interest. That is why the guarantee of the inviolability of the peasant's right to land, Deputy Wladyslaw Kruk said, should go hand in hand with a sense of the duties in entails.

On behalf of the ZSL Deputies Club, Deputy Waldemar Michna took the floor and stressed that the changes in agricultural law under discussion intend to liberate peasant daily aspirations (?in the work of) increasing production and developing the countryside. Turning to the matters of protecting agricultural and forest land, he stressed that the statute being considered tightens most of the previous legal means aimed at improving the management of the land.

This is fully justified and necessary. The increased rigours are a necessity since, for instance, as a result of natural population growth and of the large acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural aims in the course of the last 35 years the area of agricultural land, calculated per inhabitant, has fallen 39 percent.

Following the speech of Deputy Waldeman Michna support for the agricultural laws package considered by the Sejm was expressed for the SD Deputies Club by Deputy Tadeusz Kalasa. His speech concentrated on issues concerning the further development of agriculture and food economy, stressing the need to bring agriculture and the services closer together. Small productive and service (?forms) are most fruitful. The deputy said that in 1981 about 90,000 handicrafts works were active in [word indistinct] villages. Their number continues to grow.

Deputy Mieczyslaw (Lobinski) took the floor next and expressed a critical attitude toward some of the solutions proposed in the draft law on the protection of agricultural and forest land. He stated that in managing areas of land one should take into account the needs of towns and not just those of agriculture. About 100 urban conurbations are on good agricultural land and it would be difficult to halt their development. The speaker stated that matters of laying out towns and matters of the economy of space [gospodarka przestrenna] in general, be resolved by the local people's councils.

A further speaker, Deputy Marian Jakubczak of the ZSL, said the lack of permanent guarantees and developmental perspectives for private farming is one of the fundamental causes of our food crisis, along with irrational cultivation of agricultural lands and continually excessive transfer of land for nonagricultural ends. In his opinion, the implementation of the decisions of the new statute on the protection of agricultural and forest land and of the statute on the integration of land should result in a more effective solution of these problems. Deputy Jakubczak stated that food production today depends not only on the work of the farmers, but also on that of the miners and the suppliers of industrial means. All those who want to have more food on the table should remember this.

The next speaker, Deputy Miroslaw Skalski of the PZPR, stressed that agriculture and the countryside, more than any other area of the economy, do not tolerate short term and opportunistic undertakings. So it is time, he said, to decide on a consistent implementation of the stable and farsighted agricultural policy worked out jointly by the party and the ZSL, and by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The speaker stated that if we want to make agriculture healthy, we must balance the procurement prices and the prices for the means of production. He pointed out, in addition to this, the necessity of speeding up investment for (?land) amelioration.

Deputy Mieczyslaw Stachura, nonaligned and a member of Pax, was the last to speak today in the discussion of agricultural matters. He outlined certain issues concerning possible increases in the production of cereals and fodder, of a better cultivation of land and a fuller exploitation of agricultural investments. He stated that the Pax Deputies' Circle will vote for the draft laws that have been put forward.

That ended today's portion of the discussion of agricultural matters.

REPORTAGE ON BUSINESS AT 26 MAR SEJM SESSION

Agenda Outlined

LD252354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] On Friday, the Sejm will examine, among other things, the draft statute on the state tribunal. The agenda also envisages written and verbal questions from the deputies.

Jaruzelski, Jablonski Attend

LD261050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] The first item of news: The debates of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland. Over to the Sejm building, to our parliamentary correspondent. Hello, Slawomir Szoff.

[Begin recording] Good day ladies and gentlemen. One hour ago the Sejm session resumed. On the government benches is Wojciech Jaruzelski together with members of the cabinet [gabinet]. On the benches of the Council of State, with its members, is Chairman Henryk Jablonski.

The debates were opened by Deputy Speaker Piotr Stefanski. The deputies' discussion, begun yesterday evening, on the government report on the agriculture situation, submitted by minister Wojtecki, is being continued, as well as on the Sejm commission's reports on such important draft bills as the protection and integration of land plots, and the regulation of farm ownership.

So far four speakers have taken the floor in this discussion.

Deputy Lidia Wolowiec, from Przemysl Voivodship emphasized the guarantees provided in the bills being discussed today: the guarantees of peasants' property, freedom for a rational, justified land turnover, and the so important guarantee of the protection of agricultural and forest plots, protection, let us add, against the expansion of industry and urbanization. All this should allow the better exploitation of land, stated the deputy, and the bills discussed today will be received with appreciation by our entire countryside.

In turn Deputy Edward Korus, of the United Peasants' Party, concentrated on the forests and forestry economy. The rational management of the forest resources, which provide valuable raw materials, and improve the microclimatic, soil and water conditions, is in the communities interest. The deputy expressed satisfaction that the regulations of the draft bill on the protection of agricultural and forested plots will more effectively counter the annexing of forests for urban purposes, and he expressed satisfaction with the fact that in the new bill the increased industrial enterprises penalties for exceeding the permitted level of pollution that destroy the forest resources.

The deputies' discussion is in progress, and we shall have another report in the news at 1100. [end recording]

Government Bills Passed

LD261332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Following the conclusion of the debate on agricultural topics the Sejm voted on the draft bills presented by the government. The house passed the bills on land integration, on amendments of the bill on the civil code, on the repeal of the bill on the settlement of farm property, and also on the amendment to the bill on the civil procedure code. The Sejm has accepted the government's report on the current situation in agriculture.

Following this, the house discussed the next point on the agenda: The report by the Commission for Legislative Work on deputies draft bills on changes in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, and on the state tribunal. The report was presented by Deputy Lukasz Balcer. While presenting the draft changes in the Constitution, which provides for setting up a constitutional tribunal and a State Tribunal, he stressed the particular importance of setting up these two bodies in order to strengthen the state of lawfulness. He also characterized the draft of a detailed bill on the state tribunal.

A discussion has now begun on reports of the Commission for Legislative Work on draft changes in the Constitution, and the bill on the state tribunal. The first to take the floor was Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochocki, of the PZPR. More reports from the Sejm at 1400.

Constitutional Changes Passed

LD261354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Report by parliamentary correspondent]

[Excerpts] The debates on the countryside and agriculture were still in progress in the Sejm at noon.

The stance of the ZSL parliamentary party on the matter of setting up a constitutional tribunal and a tribunal of state was presented by Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, who expressed the belief that these organs will fulfill expectations.

The speaker stated that the ZSL deputies will vote for acceptance of the proposed changes in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

Deputy Alojzy Bryl, Democratic Party, stressed that the SD parliamentary party emphasizes with full satisfaction that the initiatives under discussion, previously submitted by the SD, have found understanding and support from the PZPR and the ZSL parliamentary parties; and as for the tribunal of state, they have gained particular support from the Military Council of National Salvation.

The SD parliamentary party will vote in favor of the draft bills, in the belief that their practical application will serve the consolidation of the state's authority and socialist renewal.

Next the voting took place. The Sejm unanimously passed the bill on changing the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

(?Next), voting also began on the draft of the bill, which was also passed by the deputies [as heard]. During this vote there were four abstentions.

Next, the Sejm elected the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility, whose creation is envisaged in the bill on the state tribunal, passed literally just 20 minutes ago. Thus, the number of Sejm commissions has been increased to 27.

And, as we learn, the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility will convene soon. An interval in the debates has just been announced, so that the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility can meet.

Daily to Publish Speeches

AU251903 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1903 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] The chief editor of RZECZPOSPOLITA, Jozef Barecki, reports that the full text of speeches by all the deputies, the interpellations and questions and the replies to them, along with the speeches by representatives of the government and the texts and discussion of the laws passed, will be carried in a special RZECZPOSPOLITA publication entitled the Sejm Diary. It will be published several days after the Sejm session, primarily for technical reasons. The diary of the present session, as editor Barecki said, could be published by Monday, but the cost of printing on Saturday and Sunday is too high. It will probably appear on Wednesday. The diary will not be a supplement to the paper but a separate publication. It is to cost about Z20, and 40,000 will be printed in the first edition.

RAKOWSKI SPEECH AT TEACHERS' CONGRESS PUBLISHED

LD251356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] As we have reported, a dozen or so days ago a 2-day theoretical-political conference was held, attended by over 200 teachers and by the deputy premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes the text of the speech by Deputy Premier Rakowski at the conference.

At the outset the deputy premier stressed that the government, in spite of scarce resources at its disposal, wishes to open the way to strengthening the moral and material standing of teachers in the community. The school and the teaching environment is the battleground of intense political battle. A teacher, said Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who thinks that it is his role to fight against socialism should decide if he has a moral right to function in the socialist educational system.

Next the deputy premier described the period of post-August renewal, pointing out the significance of the ninth party congress. He stressed that after the adoption of the program at the congress, the Solidarity leaders stepped up the struggle against the PZPR and the people's state.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski discussed extensively the subject of Polish-Soviet friendship, highlighting the four basic truths. He stated: One would like every teacher to note the historic proportions of the Polish-Soviet alliance and to teach them to all generations of Polish children. This will not just be their duty but a wonderful contribution to strengthening the feeling of security of present and future generations of Poles.

There is no doubt that the attitude toward the Soviet Union was, and will be, the subject of a political struggle. One cannot, therefore, sit on the fence.

The deputy premier said that teachers ought to continue to recall the school strike in Lublin to demonstrate the extent one can be misled if one yields to empty and demagogic slogans or if one loses the feeling of not just reality but also moral responsibility for the fate of the fatherland.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski next discussed the goals of the political enemy -- the destruction of the socialist state. He presented the circumstances which forced the authorities to introduce martial law. He said: Martial law was the only way out. Wanted or not wanted, planned or not planned, the fact is that but for martial law a civil war would have broken out in Poland. Excitement was rising higher and higher and events were getting out of control -- an explosion would have taken place. Since no appeals or political moves were effective, such an explosion would have caused bloodshed. The point of the drama was that people from Solidarity did not wish to believe that the authorities could not ceaselessly watch the actions which pushed Poland towards a precepice. They also disregarded all warnings, taking them as a sign of weakness and impotence of the authorities.

Today, none of us is able to say how long martial law will last.

The most important thing is whether it will be possible to work in peace, and to realize the program of bold economic and social reforms in peace. The future of our country depends on this. Poland must stand on its own feet; it must come out of the crisis. It is evident that Poland will not come out of the crisis if it sinks into the pit of strikes, demonstrations and protests again.

People's attitudes are varied today. They range from passive to active, from approval of martial law to the resolute fight against it, from the desire to be involved in the rhythm of everyday work to conspiratorial thinking and actions.

According to research, most Poles approve of the state of the martial law. However, this does not mean an approval of the policy of the authorities. We must struggle in order to gain support for the authorities, said the deputy premier. We shall fight by presenting the facts that prove that we are consistently implementing the program of socialist renewal.

These were extracts from the speech by Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the Teachers Conference.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS TO BE RESTORED 29 MAR

LD251918 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] A moment ago, ladies and gentlemen, we received the following communique: In view of the further normalization of life in the country, as from 29 March it has been decreed that telecommunications services will be extended. This includes the activation of intravoivodship automatic telephonic traffic; the activation of radiophonic networks of the voivodship offices and of networks for the needs of services working on behalf of the spring agricultural action. The condition for the activation of these networks is that the interested subscribers must make submissions to the appropriate local and district inspectorate of the state radio inspection.

International telephone traffic will also be activated for the needs of institutions, state and cooperative enterprises, and tourist and relaxation enterprises, on their submission to the appropriate local and voivodship telecommunications office. The acceptance of foreign telegrams, from the population in important compassionate circumstances [w waznych sprawach losowych] and from enterprises and institutions on official business, at all post and telecommunications offices will also be renewed.

DECLARATION OF NEW JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

AU251255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Mar 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Our Aims and Tasks: Program Declaration of the Journalists Association of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] The decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation, which were confirmed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, have stopped the sociopolitical and economic crisis from getting worse and have created the right conditions for life in the country to return to normal and for the program of socialist renewal, which was laid down by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, to be implemented.

The mass media plays an important role in the renewal process of our lives. Honest information, the factual presentation of events and proceedings and the shaping of public opinion are a basic way of gaining social confidence and of uniting all patriotic forces for the purpose of strengthening the socialist state.

Polish journalism and its creative-professional organization have a steadfast tradition in fighting for the fulfillment of the ideals of social justice. We wish to continue this tradition. At the same time, we firmly dissociate ourselves from the irresponsible activities of some of the leaders of the old Polish Journalists Association. Instead of promoting the integration of the milieu and creating the basis of real national agreement, on socialist principles, the old association's activity led to deep splits in Polish journalism which led many of its members into taking up political opposition.

The organization, the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, which we are forming after the dissolution of the Polish Journalists' Association, supports the party's program which was worked out at the Ninth PZPR Congress and also supports the consistent implementation of the idea of national agreement which was formed by the PZPR and accepted by its allied parties as well as by all constructive social forces.

Professing the principles of the Constituion, the press, radio and TV reporters, who are members of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, wish to serve the community by presenting it with credible and fast information and journalism representing all ways of thinking, agreeing with the generally accepted principles of political culture and serving the interests of socialism. In critically appraising the evil propaganda put out in years gone by and dissociating ourselves from it, we are ready to act for the benefit of renewal in our mass media and of socialist rebirth.

As a creative and professional association, we will strive toward the integration of the journalists' milieu on the basis of the principles of our political system and toward presenting its professional and social interests. We wish to help the milieu solve its most important professional-creative problems as well as its daily affairs.

We wish to take part in the work of the international journalists' organization and establish a close bond of friendship and cooperation with jouranlists' associations in the socialist countries, and also, through mutual respect, with journalists' associations throughout the world.

KATOWICE IDEOLOGICAL STUDY GROUP DISSOVLED

LD261016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] In Poland, the executive committee of the Katowice Voivodship party organization has dissolved the ideological study group [szeminarium] which has worked alongside the voivodship party organization. The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- in the interest of strengthening party unity -- ordered an end to the activities of various forums and ideological study groups.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITY

Messner, Others Attend Meeting

LD260322 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Voivodship PZPR committees are in session. In Katowice the political activity of party organizations and the tasks of party members in implementing the resolutions of the Seventh Central Committee plenum are being discussed. The meeting is being chaired by Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee. Stefan Olszowski and Jerzy Romanik are attending.

The tasks in ideological, political and organizational consolidation of the PZPR are being discussed at the plenum in Poznan. In Kielce the introduction of economic reform is being discussed and in Koszalin, at a joint plenum of the Voivodship PZPR Committee and the ZSL, issues concerning rural areas are being discussed.

Olszowski at Katowice Meeting

LD261000 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (PAP) -- Stefan Olszowski, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary, today described the return to the resolutions adopted at the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress as the best way to strengthen the party's unity.

"There is need to return to the problems of the 9th congress, to its principled and profoundly democratic character. This is the best way to strengthen the party's ideological and political unity. Against this background it is worth while to present the need to effectively implement the economic reform as a condition for getting the country out of the crisis and overcoming conservatism of thoughts and deeds," Olszowski said addressing a local party meeting Katowice.

"Despite a transitional change in the country's political situation after last December 13, the core of the 9th congress decisions have preserved their historic significance," Olszowski stressed, and termed the 9th congress "a vital turning point in the history of the PUWP."

The executive of the PUWP Katowice Voivodship Committee today, in keeping with the resolution adopted at the 7th PUWP CC Plenum, took the decision to dissolve the Katowice Marxist-Leninist seminar at the voivodship centre for ideological training. The executive voiced appreciation for the party-and-political commitment of the members of the seminar in the period which was so tough for the party.

Kubiak Speaks to Workers

LD260018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Prof Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, spent today in Szczecin. This morning he met scientific workers and representatives of schools of higher learning and scientific insitutions, while this afternoon he met the creative milieu of the region. The theme for the meetings and deliberations were the tasks imposed on this milieu by the resolution of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the current sociopolitical situation of the country. Out of necessity we present only an exceprt from the speech made by Prof Hieronim Kubiak, being convinced that the value of its ideas will encourage us to reflect.

[Begin recording] So it happens comrades that in the field of diagnosis we are good after every crisis. In the field of diagnosis for our [sentence indistinct]. Why is it that we forget our diagnoses so quickly or, if we do not forget, that they come back to us as a reflected wave and are against us? Thus is our own diagnosis, of our own errors and of our own Polish problems. Perhaps it is because, as in every organism, and likewise in a communal organism, there is a mechanism for a speedy return to equilibrium, for quickly forgetting everything that was wrong, for some sort of compensation, that now all is well. I think that after several crises in the past and also the one in which we are still partially immersed, we should learn once and for all that there is no ideal solution to any great crisis situation.

There is a need for systematic corrective mechanism, for constant anxiety, for constant humility in facing life and for a constant approach to the solution. I think that at this moment we also greatly need action. We need action in individual and social measure, everywhere and always, instead of words, and instead of action as a result of words which have already been uttered.

This activity would bring us all together instead of dividing, instead of hurting. I do not agitate any of the comrades here at this moment, nor myself, to gloss over the views which inflame, to resist views which lead to disaster and national tragedy.

I do not agitate for the discontinuation of the struggle where it is imperative, but for something quite different, for such a worthy reflection in action, for deeds which enable everyone to rebuild what we have destroyed most in the Polish economy.

But we are much sicker at this moment. This sickness cannot be traced to technical and economic questions but it is present in the psycho-social tissue, in social bonds, in mutual trust, and in a sense of ordinary human honesty.

This is what I agitate for, this integration through action. This seems to be the sole effective method to repair this psycho-social tissue [as heard]. [end recording]

OZDOWSKI CHAIRS ANTISPECULATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD260356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Combatting of unjust price increases was the subject of another session of the Central Commission for Combatting Speculation. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

The commission apparatus has undertaken since the beginning of the year broad actions to control the correctness of calculations of official, ration, free and contractual prices. It was ascertained that in many cases the new prices for industrial products were not justified by production costs and that the calculations had been made in an improper manner. In January and February the justifiability of over 1,100 calculated prices in 75 economic units was questioned. The reservations mainly concerned improper calculation of the costs of materials and unjustified addition of surcharges. Following the controls, many enterprises made changes in the calculations they had made for themselves. In this manner several hundred prices were lowered.

TV WARNING ON USING CHILDREN TO PROMOTE ANARCHY

LD251940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] PAP today carried an extensive report on the prosecutor's office's actions against the perpetrators of crimes disturbing the progressive stabilization process. Since last year -- and up to 19 March this year, 2,651 investigations were commenced summarily. Acts of indictment, against 2,137 persons were summarily directed to the courts, and of these 1,778 were accused of criminal offences. The fact that the martial law regulations were in force contributed to a strengthening of internal order, to a rise in the citizen's sense of safety. In this situation, recently-discovered attempts to exploit school children for activities opposed to the law, and above all to distribute materials aimed at kindling social unrest and appealing for actions against the legal order, must cause alarm. The exploitation of school children to promote social anarchy indicates an urgent need for increased concern by teachers and parents.

JUSTICE MINISTER REPORTS ON MARTIAL LAW TRIALS

LD260940 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Mar (PAP) -- In an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU Poland's Justice Minister Professor Sylwester Zawadzki said that since the declaration of martial law till March 19, some 1,200 cases of crimes and offences committed after Dec. 12, 1981, were submitted to courts to be reviewed under summary procedure.

The most numerous group of cases, some 1,000 all in all, are common crimes and offences, such as theft, robbery, etc.

The second biggest group of cases are those connected with the continuation of trade union activity or organizing or heading protest actions. 194 such cases involving 396 people were submitted to courts. Till March 19, courts reviewed 144 cases and convicted 275 defendants, passed not-guilty verdicts on 30 people and decided not to punish eight people.

Till March 1, verdicts were passed in 24 cases involving 36 defendants -- people formerly holding prominent posts in state administration or the party. Among those convicted are a minister, four deputy voivodes, two city presidents, two secretaries of town and town district PUWP committees. Eleven defendants were sentenced to imprisonment, 10 received conditionally suspended sentences, four were heavily fined, and three were found innocent.

Professor Zawadzki pointed to the fact that not all deeds that are regarded by society as morally improper are liable to penalty under legal regulations.

This confirms the need to set up a state tribunal which in such cases would establish, apart from possible penal, also political and constitutional responsibility of persons occupying top state posts, in accordance with social expectations.

COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCE ON SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL

LD260006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] A court hearing held under summary procedure ended against chairman of the executive of the Sub-Beskids region of NSZZ Solidarity, Patrycjusz Kosmowski, has ended in Bielsko-Biala. He was accused of continuing union activities after the proclamation of the state of martial law and of organizing an underground organization of the union. He was sentenced to 6 years deprivation of freedom and 3 years deprivation of public rights. The court sentenced Jerzy Jachnik of Bielski-Biala to 1 year deprivation of freedom for assistance in concealing Patrycjusz Kosmowski, for whom a warrant had been issued.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS UPCOMING POZNAN FAIR

LD251438 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 25 Mar 82

[By Wladyslaw Krajewski and Stanislaw Filipczak]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Mar (PAP) -- A press conference for foreign correspondents was held at the Foreign Ministry's press center here today devoted to the Poznan International Fair to be held as from June 13.

The conference was attended by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Antono Karas, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Henryk Ciszewski and Manager of the Poznan International Fair Henryk Sitarek.

Among the essential goals of the fair is, according to Minister Karas, the opportunity to present the potential of Poland's economy, to present under one roof the whole of Poland's export offer and discussing with Poland's partners the possibility of cooperation.

The fair will also make it possible to start international economic talks of considerable importance for the Polish economy, including those concerning the continuation of some planned investment projects and investment by foreign capital.

The Sejm will pass a law on this matter shortly, Minister Karas announced. Interest taken abroad in such a law surpasses our expectations.

I hope that the Poznan Fair will maintain its role of a bridge between East and West, Minister Karas also said.

Concluding his statement Minister Karas noted that the crisis in Poland will come to end and that is why we all the more appreciate the cooperation with those partners who maintain contacts with us in the present difficult situation.

This year's Poznan International Fair is going to see the following participants: Austria [words indistinct] Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the FRG, the GDR, Holland, Hungary, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Poland, Portugal, Romania the Soviet Union, Sweden, and Yugoslavia and individual exhibitors from Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, head of the fair Henry Sitarek said.

This year's fair is going to be held under a complicated situation at home and abroad, and this is responsible for the less spectacular form of the 54th fair, Sitarek remarked.

Beside presenting the potential of the Polish industry and its [word indistinct] capacities, the 54th Poznan International Fair is also expected to bring deals for the use of the Polish Industrial resources and joint investment projects with a share of foreign capital.

The fair will play host to a Polonian forum in which Polonian firms operating in this country will present their problems.

Deputy Head of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Henryk Ciszewski assured that all exhibitors will be secured identical conditions as in the previous years.

Answering questions from journalists, Vice-Minister Antoni Karas confirmed the opinion that Poland's relies substantially on co-production imports. Unfortunately, contrary to heretofore agreements, some Western countries have markedly curtailed the possibilities of credit purchases. This limits the import of components for a significant part of the Polish industrial potential, thus delaying the export growth process and improvement in the balance of payments.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU251220 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 82 p 5

['Wodz' article: "The Way To Cut Down on Imports"]

[Text] Imports of raw and other materials and machine parts from capitalist countries currently represent 6 percent of the value of production by the machine and metal industry. However, as much as 90 percent of the products of enterprises under the control of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry are based directly or indirectly on the delivery of raw materials from the West. Some 16 percent of these imports are materials and components which are not produced at all in Poland.

The acitvities undertaken up to now and aimed at reducing our dependence on these deliveries consisted mainly of setting into motion the domestic production of components and units as well as introducing Polish materials in place of foreign ones. This enabled us to lower our imports from a value of $4.4 billion in 1976 to $3.2 billion in 1981. The machine and metal industry is making further efforts this year.

When There Is a Shortage of Foreign Currency

The shortage of foreign currency creates the need for substantial changes in the structure of production in order to minimize the effects of this phenomenon on the national economy. In connection with this, the production of goods which rely heavily on the use of imports but which are not essential for the fulfillment of basic social aims set by the government is being restricted or halted.

It is assumed that the production of freight wagons, buses, mechanical excavators, cranes, paper-making and metal-casting machinery will go down by 30 percent. The production of higher-quality goods will also decrease. The production of, for example, washing machines under license from Blomberg, automatic dishwashers and camping trailers is being halted, while the production of jewelry and electronic equipment is being restricted.

The production potential which has been decreased this way will be exploited particularly for the production of agricultural machines. Last year, 30 plants did this and another 30 to 50 will do so this year. The production of spare parts will also go up, which should improve the situation particularly in transport and the communal economy.

Production to curb imports has at last been set in motion on a wide scale. The metal industry is starting the production of 50 new products which will replace ones which have been bought with dollars up to now. The savings made in this way are valued at Z166 million for international settlements.

In addition, the electrical machine industry is starting the production of 100 products which will make a saving on imports of Z44 million for international settlements.

Where the start of production of suitable units in Poland is impossible, cooperation with the USSR and with other CEMA countries is being established. Above all, cooperation is being widened in the automobile and aircraft industries. The socialist countries will also help us finish a series of important investments, which will also allow us to save many million dollars.

Concrete Activities

Work on assuring the coal industry deliveries of domestic metallurgical products is already at an advanced stage. This applies particularly to pipes destined for pit-head components in mines. Thanks to this, we will already completely cover the mining industry's needs for pipes, essential for the manufacture of hydraulic units, by the third quarter of 1982. Up to now, the import of pipes has been costing us $8 million per quarter.

The production of 30 new types of sections to meet the needs of the agricultural machine industry is being started. The start of the production of special sheet metal plates for the shipping industry is also aimed at curbing imports. Although the entire needs of the shipping industry will not be met this year, the metal industry has already mastered the technology behind the production of sheet metal for ship's hulls.

The import of aluminum is becoming a serious problem for us, particularly since the Skawina foundry has stopped production. In this situation, purchases for dollars are being restricted, while we are giving Romania, East Germany and Hungary copper in return for aluminum. Nevertheless, we receive this metal, which we pay for in foreign currency, only in blocks and we process it at home.

Our Dollar Deposits Are Getting Smaller

Plants in the machine, electrotechnical and electronic industries are joining these activities more and more. Here are a few examples of the commencement of production in Poland of cooperative products and components which have been imported up to now for "hard" currency.

The Poznan bearing factory has started producing bearings for streetcar transmission systems. "Pomet" in Poznan has started producing quoins for containers. The "H. Cegielski" plant has started producing valve plates and pressure relays for ships engines, and the "Wrozamet" plant magnetos for gas cookers.

Changes in the design of products are beginning to be carried out on a wide scale. The purpose of this is to cut down on or eliminate the use of materials and components imported for dollars and replace them with substitutes made in Poland or imported from the CEMA countries. Here are some examples:

The filter factory in Sedziszow is already manufacturing fuel filters for tractors which may be taken apart. This enables only the filter element to be replaced, instead of the entire filter, which is what had to be done till now.

In the Morpak-Gdansk gasket factory, tests are being made with a view to applying Polish materials to the production of gaskets to go into high-power engines manufactured in Mielec, Andrychow and Ursus.

The scientific establishment also makes an important contribution to the improvement of the situation with imports and the economy.

PRESS CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

LD242158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] This year 60 years will have passed since the creation of the Soviet Union. Today's press conference at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Warsaw was devoted to a discussion of these problems [as heard]. Representatives of the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society were present. Representatives of the Soviet Embassy also attended. Journalists from the central press, agencies, radio and television, as well as the Soviet correspondents accredited in Warsaw were invited to the conference.

(Aleksey Shavkov) counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, who chaired the conference, stated that two important moments are tied in (?with) the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Union: the full and final solution of the question of nationalities, as well as the creation of a historical new community -- the Soviet nation. This finds an expression in the assurance of complete and real equality between all nations and nationalities which form the Soviet society.

In the course of the conference much attention was devoted to the matter of economic development of the land of the Soviets and the problems of culture. A program of celebrations of the anniversary both in the land of the Soviets and in Poland was presented. [Words indistinct] plan to organize many cultural events, popular science sessions, technical exhibitions, as well as to publish books jointly worked on by Polish and Soviet authors.

SOVIET OFFICERS VISIT KATOWICE, MET BY MESSNER

LD251628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of Soviet army officers has visited the Rynik region to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the Rybnik region by the Soviet army. In Katowice they were met by Prof Zbigniew Messner, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee. The Soviet guests acquainted themselves with the sociopolitical and economic problems of Katowice Voivodship. Those present stressed the importance of Soviet economic assistance for the speediest possible extrication of our country from the crisis.

COMMENTARY: USSR ALLIANCE STRENGTHENS SOCIALISM

AU251515 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Mar 82 p 7

[Franciszek Nietz commentary "Polish-Soviet Relations -- the Guarantees of the Alliance"]

[Text] Weeks have passed since the last visit paid by the Polish party-state delegation to Moscow, but the reflection produced by that undoubtedly historic meeting and its political repercussions is still vivid in the Polish and foreign mass media. That is only natural. The substance and character of the Polish-Soviet alliance, its durability and inviolability are the foundation on which our interests have been built, they were and will be of decisive importance for the fate of socialist renewal. Poland's position in the socialist community and our country's role in the European security system or in the structure of East-West relations also cannot be a matter of indifference to many Western observers and politicians.

It is not our intention to evaluate or to sum up here many commentaries published after Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's Moscow visit.

If we go back to the subject, it is primarily to have a look through the prism of that visit and its consequences at the present state and the future of the Polish-Soviet alliance, and to find in it new chances and motives for strengthening the mutual relations of friendship and cooperation. After all, martial law cannot be regarded as an indicator of our future political acts, including those that will shape that alliance between our two countries more fully and for the longer term.

In the name of the supreme interests of national unity and survival, the process of socioeconomic reforms was checked by the events of 13 December 1981. These events, however, have not obviated the need for continuing socialist renewal, for our own way of socialist construction in Poland. Such a view was repeatedly presented by General Jaruzelski; an understanding for and the acceptance of that view are also apparent in the position taken by the Soviet leadership. "The development of true democracy," Leonid Brezhnev stated, "not only does not weaken socialism, but also constantly redoubles its strength." In the context of this statement, the Soviet leader spoke about the natural aspirations of the PZPR and the allied parties to cleanse the practice of building socialism "from everything alien to the nature of socialism." He also emphasized the correctness of the orientation on invigorating the political activity of the working people.

The Soviet Union regards the line of socioeconomic reforms in Poland with understanding, and this gives us a chance to select our own, specific solutions, certainly without breaking our alliance obligations and in loyalty to the socialist way of development.

Clear consent [zgoda] to the consistent democratization of sociopolitical life in our country, a consent motivated by one's true interest, could open up new prospects for the entire socialist community. Just for the sake of correct interpretation: The point here is not to exalt the Polish model of socialism, but to have socialist countries better administered, more stable, possessing vigorous economies, while at the same time providing every guarantee necessary for the interests of the Soviet state in the sphere of both ideology and foreign policy.

The Polish developments, particularly at the party program for renewing and cleansing political life and for ridding the economy of deformations, have animated -- and not only in our country -- the discussion on the substance and new tasks of socialism, and on the adaptation to the realities of the eighties. Behind the words of criticism and disapproval voiced in some socialist capital cities, words that have frequently been severe, there were at the same time actions whose aim was to prevent the repetition of the "Polish lesson." Though, to be fair, it should be admitted that among our socialist friends there were some who even before had avoided any such danger by adapting their systems to the changing sociopolitical conditions.

Polish renewal, provided that it is consistently carried out and is socialist in its character, may provide new evidence of the viability of socialism. Also in the same context, while regaining its economic equilibrium, restoring democratic freedoms and seeking new contents in socialism, Poland is undoubtedly an important and welcome partner of the Soviet Union.

To make the links of the Polish-Soviet alliance really lasting and strong, it is necessary to bear in mind the whole historical complexity and intricacy of Polish-Soviet relations. Half-truths and reticence in this matter only provide scope for our own and foreign advocates of anti-Sovietism. Also General Jaruzelski spoke at the Kremlin about the "long and frequently complex history of Poland's neighborhood with Czarist Russia, and then with the USSR." Our Soviet friends are also aware of this.

All the greater therefore seems to be the need to build our attitude to the Soviet Union not only on acts of the government administration and of party propaganda; what we need is to encompass that sphere with a general social accord, to provide a braod basis for mutual acceptance, understanding and real friendship not restricted to an ideology or a generation. The alliance needs a broad social basis in order that its party-government guarantees may be complied with and consolidated.

PAP OUTLINES TRADE RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD260024 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (PAP) -- The problem of developing economic cooperation between Poland and the GDR is assuming particular significance in Poland's current economic situation and also in the context of a reduction in the rates of mutual trade turnover which has been in evidence for a number of years now. The GDR is our second biggest economic partner after the USSR. All the conditions exist for this position to be maintained and strengthened. It has to be admitted that cooperation between Poland and the GDR has fallen off in recent years, particularly during 1980-81. The processes destabilizing the Polish economy played a large role in this, unfortunately. Trade with the GDR also suffered as a result of the 15 percent reduction in the Polish national income and the 14 percent reduction in gross exports.

The failure to meet certain Polish export commitments, particularly for coal, brought with it a number of consequences for the GDR economy, which had to find an urgent solution to unforeseen problems. However it has to be stressed that, in spite of immense economic difficulties last year Polish obligations to the GDR were given priority at all times. On the whole Poland delivered the raw materials, which were envisaged in the trade protocol, apart from coal, on time.

COOPERATION PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH GDR

LD251438 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, Berlin, 24 Mar (PAP) -- Poland's Mining and Power Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski, now on a visit to Moscow, held talks today at the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry on issues concerning mining technology, scientific research, and mutual deliveries.

He also had talks at the Soviet Ministry of Electric Power Development and Electrification on the construction of power lines and the first Polish nuclear power plant at Z nowiec to be based on Soviet supplies.

Meanwhile, a delegation of the Polish Ministry for Agriculture and Food Economy went to Berlin, where together with officials from the GDR Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy they adopted a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation in plant and grain growing in 1982.

Also in Berlin, the Polish and GDR education ministries today signed a plan of cooperation for the year 1982 to enhance efficiency in teaching and education, supplementary teacher training, improvement of teaching aids and school textbooks, especially in the fields of history and geography.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR

AU252009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received, on March 25, Mohammad Isnaeni, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia in Bucharest.

Friendly greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Suharto.

After highlighting the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples the new Indonesian ambassador expressed in his speech the concern of Indonesia's Government over the sources of tension and conflict existing in many parts of the globe and in general over the complex political and economic questions confronting the entire mankind at present. The non-aligned countries, the speaker pointed out, must permanently strengthen their unity and solidarity so that they might play a significant role in preventing a destroying war and in building a lasting peace.

He also stressed the good collaboration between Romania and Indonesia on an international plane, in solving the great questions of contemporaneity.

In his turn, after expressing satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Indonesian relations in political, economic and other fields of activity, the Romanian head of state considered that joint efforts should be further intensified towards deepening the cooperation between the two countries, by increasing commercial exchanges and initiating wide-scope economic cooperation actions in particular.

Such actions -- the speaker showed -- will confer higher dynamism and broader prospects on the mutually advantageous Romanian-Indonesian relations fact which fully meets the interests of free and independent development of our countries, the aspirations after progress and welfare of the Romanian and Indonesian peoples.

Emphasizing that Romania actively militates for overcoming the current states of tension existing in the world, for resuming the course of the policy of peace and detente, of independent development and broad international cooperation, Romania's president said: Our country firmly declares and works for the settlement of all interstate questions by peaceful means, by negotiations exclusively, for making decisive steps towards general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, for the democratization of interstate relations, for observing the fundamental right of each people to a dignified life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the intensification of cooperation between Romania and Indonesia in international life, within the UN, the "Group of 77" and the Non-Aligned Movement, the joint actions taken by the two countries towards solving the major questions of contemporaneity, serve the fundamental interests of the Romanian and Indonesian peoples, the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding all over the world.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ZIAUL HAQ ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251007 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

On the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, it gives me special pleasure to extend sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health and personal happiness, and for progress and well-being and peace to the friendly Pakistani people.

Recalling with satisfaction the recent visit you paid to Bucharest, I want to express the conviction that, in the spirit of the talks we conducted and the understandings we reached, the relations of close cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will increasingly deepen and intensify in the future in the interests of the Romanian and the friendly Pakistani peoples, and of the general cause of peace, detente, independent development, understanding and security throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CAZACU LEADS DELEGATION TO PSDI CONGRESS IN ROME

Addresses Congress

AU252012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 25 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the Congress of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, [PSDI] Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of an RCP delegation to that congress, highlighted the good relations existing between the two parties, based on mutual esteem and respect and expressed his conviction that they would further develop in keeping with the productive meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Pietro Longo, secretary-general of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party.

Showing that great revolutionary, social and national changes are taking place in the world at present, the speaker said that the Romanian Communist Party, Romania considered that the main question of the international life was the struggle for halting the arms race, for stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and withdrawing the existing ones, for adopting measure of military disengagement and, in general, for passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

Highlighting that tension has mounted in Europe jeopardizing the development and the socio-economic progress of all peoples, the speaker emphasized that a unity of the European countries should be achieved, based on the observance of the social system, of each nation's independence, for each state's progress and sovereignty, fact which meets both the interests of the European peoples and the general cause of detente and peace in the world.

Virgil Cazacu showed that the Romanian Communist Party attached special importance to the steady consolidation of the relations of collaboration with the communist and workers parties, with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with the democratic and progressive parties in the newly-independent states, with the national liberation movements, with the advanced forces anti-imperialist everywhere, relations based on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, on each party's right to elaborate its political line, its strategy and tactics, starting from the need for the masses of people to rally their efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence and social progress.

In conclusion, the speaker reasserted the wish to develop, in the future, too, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the PSDI, between Romania and Italy, between the two peoples.

Meets Saragat, Longo

AU252022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 25 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 25, the president of the Italian Democratic Socialist Party [PSDI], Senator Guiseppe Saragat, and Pietro Longo, secretary-general of that party, received Virgil Cazacu, member of the political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the Romanian Communist Party delegation of the 19th PSDI Congress.

Friendly greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Giuseppe Saragat and Pietro Longo.

During the talks, reference was made to the links between the RCP and the PSDI which are successfully developing in keeping with the understandings covenanted at high level, to the fact that they were a positive factor in the context of the cooperative and friendly relations between Romania and Italy. It was stressed that the amplification of those relations was an outstanding contribution to deepening and diversifying the relations between the two countries in all fields of activity, in the economic domain in particular, fact which met the fundamental interests between the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence.

Current international issues were also approached, with emphasis on European questions concerning the lessening of tension, the halting of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the necessity for all the political, democratic and progressive forces, the masses of people, the public opinion to rally their efforts towards ensuring a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

CPSU ACTIVISTS LED BY DYATLOV VISIT 15-22 MAR

AU251005 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] A delegation of CPSU activists led by Comrade I.P. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, visited our country 15-22 March for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The Soviet guests conducted talks with the RCP Central Committee, the Galati County and Focsani Municipal RCP Committees and with the leadership of certain central institutions. It visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, design institutes, construction work sites and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Galati and Vrancea counties.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Comrade Marin Enache, RCP Central Committee secretary.

The ensuing talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Lucian Dragut, first vice chairman of the Central Council for Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

RCP GREETS BRAZILIAN CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU251003 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB]:

On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the PCB, allow us to extend warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you and all Brazilian communists and working people on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Allow us to express the conviction that the relations of cooperation and solidarity established between the RCP and the PCB, based on mutual esteem and respect, will constantly develop in the interests of the Romanian and Brazilian peoples and of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, as well as international cooperation and collaboration.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN TO VISIT IN APRIL

AU251119 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Gen Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey, will pay a state visit to Romania between 5 and 8 April 1982.

SCINTEIA ON BREZHNEV'S RECENT PROPOSALS

AU251012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Mar 82 p 4

[Ion Fintinaru: "Halting the Arms Race and Ensuring Peace in Europe and Throughout the World"]

[Excerpts] The situation in Europe arouses a profound and legitimate anxiety because, although the greatest quantities of nuclear and conventional weapons are stockpiled on this continent, the revival of the arms policy is at its strongest here. In view of that fact, saying a resolute no to the deployment of additional medium-range missiles, working to cut back the number of missiles existing in Europe and to gradually eliminate them altogether has become, at this decisive point, one of the most urgent tasks and objectives of the peace-loving forces in Europe and in the world.

In this context, in his speech at the festive meeting marking the anniversary of the Romanian youth organizations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu hailed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement at the recent congress of USSR trade unions; namely, that the USSR pledges no further deployment of any medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe throughout the duration of the Geneva negotiations, and even pledges to withdraw a certain number of missiles unilaterally. Romania views this statement and this measure as particularly important, as a contribution to the objective of eliminating medium- and short-range missiles from Europe.

Naturally, the unilateral measures of the Soviet Union themselves do not constitute a radical solution to the problem of nuclear missiles, and do not even claim to do so. Such a solution can only come as the result of agreement or consensus between both sides achieved through negotiations, since only such an agreement can ensure a real balance of forces and a controlled disarmament, which would not endanger the security of any of the sides but would, on the contrary, promote general security. However, the significance that Romania attaches to the unilateral measures announced by the USSR that they express the will to arrive at such a general agreement, and constitute an incentive for unblocking the problem of European missiles, or at least for creating a favorable atmosphere for negotiations paving the way to such an unblocking.

No less true is that certain Western cirlces, dwelling only on certain aspects of the Soviet initiative -- such as the range of action of the measures announced -- have generally represented it as an act of "propaganda." "Some say that this is propaganda. Possibly, however, missile reduction is concrete propaganda," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech, and added that others should proceed to similar propaganda steps and cut back missiles accordingly. "The more propaganda made and the more missiles and weapons eliminated, the more people will approve of such propaganda, and mankind, and international peace will profit from it."

Indeed, "propaganda" that cuts back the number of nuclear missiles and smoothes the way toward their complete elimination is a positive act, a measure resulting in less missiles and hence, a far more palpable result than many sterile discussions carried on for years which never deprived any arsenal of a single gun or rifle, let alone nuclear weapons.

Public opinion in our country and everywhere is now entitled to expect that the Soviet measures be reciprocated by corresponding measures, that the Geneva negotiations proceed at a faster pace, and that full agreement is reached on medium-range and other weapons, on European and world-wide denuclearization, in keeping with the supreme interests of security and peace. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, such a course of action will be hailed in Romania with complete satisfaction.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS NOT TO AFFECT PLANNED GROWTH

AU251306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Earning for Romania a prominent place in the international division of labour is one of the main elements underlying the establishment of the directions of development of the national economy in the 1981-1985 quinquennium.

Romania, a developing socialist country which actively participates in the international division of labour reacts, just like the other states, to the states of affairs in the world economy -- strong destabilizing factors, the long energy and economic -- financial crisis. First, it is about the price rise with certain raw materials, crude [oil] in particular. In 1980, for instance, for imported crude Romania paid some 1.5 billion dollars more than in 1979, consequent to the price rise.

The storms in the world economy naturally face Romania with a host of problems related to the evening of the commercial balance and burden the balance of payments. The protectionist barriers posed by the capitalist countries check the export rise, and the monetary fluctuations and the high interest rates account for a new form of imperialist exploitation of the development countries by the financial capital.

In such difficult circumstances for all states, Romania refutes the idea that she should shrink her participation in international economic flows, considering that this would entail stagnation in economic and social development. That is why Romania has adopted for the current five-year-plan period firm measures meant to further the growth and modernization of the national economy, to ensure a rational employment of all her resources, to expand international economic cooperation at higher levels of efficiency. (In such circumstances, the volume of foreign trade is planned to grow in the current quinquennium at an annual average rate of 11.9 percent, exceeding 175.5 percent in the achievements of the previous quinquennium).

As a result, the main characteristic of development through this quinquennium resides in the transition to an intensive-type reproduction, in achieving a new quality of work and life by broadly applying in production the gains of the technical-scientific revolution and raising the skill of people. The actions taken under this five-year plan pursue not so much the building of new economic units but rather a higher technical and qualitative standard of the existing potential by filling in the gaps in the endowment of certain sectors, the employment at full capacity of the existing means. Within this framework, heavier stress is placed on a higher capitalization of raw and other kinds of materials, on putting out products at the world quality standards.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL COMMISSION SESSION -- Prague, 8 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The 26th session of the joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Commission of Technical-Scientific Collaboration was held in Prague. Analysis was made of the stage of implementing the objectives of technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation envisaged by the programme for the 1981-1985 period, and new domains and objectives of collaboration were set in the integrated research-design-production cycle as well as concrete measures for the further development of collaboration in scientific research and technology. New possibilities were identified in the field of electronics and electrical engineering, of machine building and chemical industry. At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission, Ion Teoreanu, vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, and Zdenek Smely, deputy minister of technological and investment development, signed a protocol. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 8 Mar 82 AU]

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Brezhnev Missile Action

LD251750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Kalezic, was asked at today's press conference here to comment on the initiative of Soviet party and state leader Leonid Brezhnev for declaring unilateral moratorium on deployment of medium-range missiles.

Yugoslavia upholds all the initiatives and concrete steps and measures conducive to an improvement in the international climate and revival of the processes of detente, halting of the arms race and disarmament, Kalezic said. In a situation when the world peace, detente and international cooperation based on equality are threatened, we consider that what is required now more than at any time in the past, is the good will, reason and responsibility of all, and especially the great powers, to give their contribution to this end, he added. In accordance with this principles appraoch, our attitude to the proposal of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is positive, concluded Kalezic.

Impending Gromyko Visit

LD251934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Concerning Gromyko's forthcoming visit to Belgrade, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, told his press conference here today that this visit will be a further incentive to the continuing successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

In answering newsmen's questions, the spokesman expressed confidence this visit will be a good chance of an all-embracing exchange of views on the causes, possible consequences, and ways to transcend the present situation in the world that jeopardizes world peace, and especially, the results obtained with great endeavour from the hitherto process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is common knowledge, observed Kalezic, that international relations are burdened with many hotbeds of crises and accumulated problems of political and economic nature, with intensified arms race, and with general confrontation.

The Soviet foreign minister's visit early next April falls within the regular exchange of views between the two countries. Apart from talks with his host, Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec, Gromyko will also have scheduled meetings with President of the SFRY Presidency Kraigher and President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic. Gromyko, who is also member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, is to hold talks at the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Albania Ties, Shehu Death

LD251806 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic was asked at today's press conference about the present state of Yugoslav-Albanian relations and if there were any new details in these relations.

Kalezic recalled that Yugoslav-Albanian relations were assessed by Foreign Secretary Vrhovec in his report to the Assembly of Yugoslavia on February 10 and that there were no new details in this respect.

We remain open to good-neighbourly relations and cooperation on the well-known principles, Kalezic said. Negotiations were recently held between the two countries' representatives on transportation. The two countries' representatives also maintain contacts in other fields of direct bilateral cooperation, such as the development of water resources, railway and air traffic and the like. Unfortunately, the well-known Albanian policy and attitude to Yugoslavia have not changed, Kalezic noted. Asked about articles in STUDENTSKI LIST and VECERNJE NOVOSTI on the alleged murder of Albanian Prime Minister Shehu, Kalezic said he did not know of what facts the authors of the articles had based their reports. "It seems to me that all this is not worth a special commentary", Kalezic said in conclusion.

Israeli Ties, Salvador Arms

LD251738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia today denied a Radio Jerusalem report on the possible renewal of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Israel. It also denied an AFP report on negotiations for arms purchases from Yugoslavia, allegedly held by Commander-in-Chief of the Salvadorean "People's Liberation Forces" (FPL) Cayetano Carpio-Marcial during his visit to Yugoslavia, which took place in "strictest discretion".

"The Jerusalem radio report is completely groundless," the spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Kalezic, categorically stated at a press conference today. Kalezic said that there can be no talk of Caprio-Marcia's visit to Yugoslavia having been held "in strictest discretion", when it is well known that the visit had been reported, as had also the interview which Carpio-Marcial gave to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG. Carpio-Marcial visited Yugoslavia and conferred with representatives of the Yugoslavia Socialist Alliance and other socio-political organizations and institutions. The purchase or sale of arms were not discussed during the talks, Kalezic stressed.

Nonaligned Meeting on Mideast

LD252158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 25 Mar 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The policy of non-alignment has always been and remains the biggest mainstay of the Palestinian people in its just struggle, it was stressed by spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat Mirko Kalezic at a press conference for home and foreign newsmen in Belgrade today. The newsmen showed an interest in Yugoslavia's preparations for the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau special meeting on Palestine in Kuwait next month.

As a member of the Coordinating Bureau, Yugoslavia is making active preparations for this important meeting on Palestine on April 5, Kalezic said. Representatives of the Coordinating Bureau member-countries and other non-aligned countries will, at the Kuwait meeting, examine the situation in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. They will also examine the actions, taken to date, for solving the Middle East crisis and actions which could be taken by non-aligned countries at the international level, within the UN and the Non-aligned Movement. Kalezic stressed that the Kuwait meeting is to consolidate unified support for the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and for the Palestinian people's just struggle for self-determination, independence and its own state. The meeting is particularly important in view of its being held at a moment of Israel's reprisals against the Palestinian population on the West Bank of the River Jordan. Yugoslavia sharply condemns these reprisals, Kalezic said in conclusion.

Vrhovec Greece Visit

LD251756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec will visit Greece on April 2-3 at the invitation of Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos. The forthcoming contacts and talks in Athens will be a favorable opportunity for senior representatives of the two neighboring countries to exchange views on all questions of common interest, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Mirko Kalezic, stated at today's press conference. Further promotion of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in all domains will be discussed.

As for international questions, interest and activity of Greece and Yugoslav in quest of the ways and means on improving the present serious international situation in the world and in Europe are well known, said Kalezic. The Balkans and the Mediterranean will be the object of an exhaustive exchange of views, he added. We believe that the visit will give a new contribution to the further promotion of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Greece, emphasized Kalezic.

KRAIGHER CONTINUES VISIT TO NIGERIA 25 MAR

Visit to Region

LD260030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1913 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Lagos, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- The 2d day of his official and friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency, visited Cross River, one of the 19 federal states of Nigeria. Sergej Kraigher, who was accompanied on this short but exceptionally friendly visit by Prof Ishaya Audu, Nigerian minister for external affairs, was extended a very warm and cordial welcome. At the airport in Calabar, capital of this state, the president of the Presidency was welcomed by Governor Dr Clement Isong. President Kraigher, accompanied by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, drove to the administration of the Calabar port where he was informed of the port's work and capacities.

At the largest hotel in Calabar, the Metropolitan, a formal luncheon was given at which Dr Clement Isong, governor of the Federal State of Cross River, and the president of the SFRY Presidency exchanged toasts appropriate to the occasion.

Replying to Isong's toast, Sergej Kraigher said that Tito's strength lay in his faith in people and their strength. In this spirit, Kraigher added, Yugoslavia cooperates with nonaligned countries. Stressing that our country highly rates the role which Nigeria plays in Africa and the world, the president of the SFRY Presidency said that Yugoslavia and Nigeria cooperate in the international sphere very closely and to their mutual enbefit. "We have come to Nigeria to discuss many mutual issues but also our mutual relations and cooperation," Kreigher said, adding that "Yugoslavia wishes to take part, with all its possibilities, in Nigeria's development because this will also help its own development."

More Talks With President

LD261114 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and President of Nigeria Shehu Shagari have stressed the need for a greater activity of non-aligned countries in seeking roads for overcoming the numerous difficulties of the present-day world. During their talks here in Lagos yesterday evening, Kraigher and Shagari particularly pointed out the need for maintaining the action unity of the non-aligned on the authentic principles of the policy of the movement.

As stressed, the identity of the two sides' views on numerous international issues came to full expression in the second round of the exchange of views between Kraigher and Shagari. Kraigher and Shagari discussed at length conflicts between Africa's non-aligned countries and expressed concern over the conflicts continuing. The need was stressed for the conflicts to be solved in the spirit of the policy of non-alignment. Mutual agreement to eliminate all difficulties in order to ensure a successful outcome of the forthcoming non-aligned summit was also expressed during the talks. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) must preserve its unity in order to continue the mission of maintaining the independence and autonomy of African states, it was mutually assessed.

ITALIAN ASSEMBLY LEADER IOTTI ARRIVES 25 MAR

Talks With Djuranovic

LD252250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received today the delegation of the Italian Chamber of Deputies led by Leonilde Iotti, president of the chamber. In lengthy friendly talks both sides expressed satisfaction with the high level of development of the friendly relations and comprehensive goodneighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Noting with concern the very exacerbated and complex international situation, in particular in Europe, the two sides expressed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Italy to continue and develop further comprehensive relations and cooperation, which represent an example of and a kind of contribution to the promotion of the spirit of cooperation and security in Europe along the lines of the Helsinki Final Act. The readiness and need to speed up the implementation of the Osimo agreements was stressed; by it the prospects of the development of relations between the two countries would unfold even more broadly. In the talks the president of the Federal Executive Council informed the Italian parliamentary delegation about the present political and economic development of Yugoslavia with particular reference to the economic stabilization program.

Meeting With Markovic

LD260352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1621 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Official talks between Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Leonilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Italy, and their associates began this evening at the Palace of the Federation. The guests from Italy arrived today on an official visit to our country. Assessing at the start of the talks that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy is very good, intensive and comprehensive, Dragoslav Markovic and Leonilde Iotti stressed the interest of the two countries for its further comprehensive development in all bilateral and international issues of joint interest and they stressed the significance of the stability of good-neighborly Yugoslav-Italian relations. The president of the Assembly then spoke in greater detail about the foundations of the socialist system of self-management and about the work and jurisdictions of the SFRY Assembly chambers as well as about the issues of the country's economic stabilization.

Talks With Dragosavac

LD261244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Leonilde Iotti, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The meeting was attended by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During a long friendly conversation they exchanged information on various aspects of internal development in Italy and Yugoslavia and exchanged views on the international situation. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of comprehensive friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. The talks were also attended by Piotro Calamia, Italian ambassador to the SFRY.

ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Culafic 25 Mar

LD260340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received members of the parliament of Zimbabwe who are visiting our country as guests of the SFRY Assembly. The delegation is led by Didymus Noel Edwin Mutasa, member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and speaker of the House of Assembly. In cordial and friendly talks, reference was made to the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, in particular to the promotion of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the ZANU. Dobroslav Culafic also informed the guests from Zimbabwe of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress.

Meets Djuranovic

LD260344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0344 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation of the parliament of the Republic of Zimbabwe, led by the Speaker of the House of Assembly Didymus Noel Edwin Mutasa. During cordial and friendly talks, it was noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing positively.

The usefulness of frequent meetings and exchanges of views by representatives of the two nonaligned countries with the aim of becoming even better acquainted and of examining the possibilities for the development of comprehensive bilateral and international cooperation was stressed. In this connection the significance and readiness of both countries to work actively, together with other nonaligned countries, on safeguarding and consolidating the policy and movement of non-alignment on the basis of the movement's original principles was particularly emphasized. Particular stress was laid on the significance of cooperation and action unity of the nonaligned in the present complex international political and economic conditions and in a situation which dangerously threatens peace and security in the world.

VRANJE CHARGES YOUTHS WITH ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU251825 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 82 p 10

[M. Pesic report]

[Summary] Vranje, 23 Mar -- "The Vranje District public prosecutor has filed an indictment against Selimi Halil (age 23 years) from Presevo and a student in Titova Mitrovica; Asnai Imer (age 24 years) from Bujanovac and a student in Pristina; and juvenile A.B., pupil of the Bujanovac education center, charging them with the crime of association for the purpose of hostile activities. They were members of the illegal Voice of Kosovo nationalist-irredentist organization. The goal of this Greater Albanian organization was to destroy the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo and Yugoslavia and to unconstitutionally change our state system.

The three indicted individuals were engaged in "reading and distributing to others the nationalist literature and newspapers which maliciously and tendentiously picture the position of the Albanians in Kosovo and their allegedly improper treatment in Ulcinj."

The literature and newspapers involved discuss "the alleged exploitation of Kosovo by Serbia and Macedonia" and try to "justify the demonstrations in Kosovo." Among the materials used by the three individuals were also some hostile newspapers and books illegally imported from abroad discussing the "difficult position of students in Kosovo and of the Albanians in general" and, at the same time, "praising the conditions and political system in Albania and Enver Hoxha."

In addition, on the night of 4-5 October 1981, Selimi Halil and A.B. painted with oil paint the slogans "Kosovo-Republic," "We Are Albanians and Not Yugoslavs," "Long Live Unification of Albania," "Down With Greater Serbian Chauvinism" and "We Do Not Want Exploitation" on the asphalt surface of the Oraovica-Crnotince road. On the same night, Asani Imer painted the slogans "Long Live Socialist Republic of Kosovo," "Long Live the Unity of Albanians," "We Want Work -- Jobs," "We Want Freedom," "Albanians, Wherever We Are, We are the Same," "Long Live Victorious Marxism-Leninism" and "Return to Kosovo Sentenced Men" on the asphalt surface of the Bujanovacveliki-Trnovac road."

Selimi Halil, Asani Imer and A.B. will appear before the Vranje District Court in the near future to answer for their crimes.

INFORMATION SECRETARY BAJRA ATTACKED IN LETTER

AU252121 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 82 p 6

[Unattributed report]

[Summary] At the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference on 18 February, Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, "accused Batric Jovanovic," president of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information, "that he 'has turned the commission for information into his private domain' and that he 'has held demagogic consultations with the press and the journalists.'"

Replying to Bajra's accusations in a letter to the participants of the aforementioned session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, to which he also added a tape recording of the 56th session of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information, Batric Jovanovic says that his "statements at that session of the commission show that Bajra's statement is devoid of all sense." Since the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information is an Assembly working body which can only make proposals and suggestions, there is no possibility for the commission's president to make it his private domain, he says. But since that commission is performing, on behalf of the Assembly, social control over the Federal Secretariat for Information, "Bajra's attempt to discredit me with worn-out labels seems to be motivated by an effort to cover up some of his own mistakes which certainly have a very considerable political importance, Batric Jovanovic says in his letter, which was distributed among the Assembly reporters yesterday." In this connection he recalls Bajra's statement at the 17th session of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information on 11 September 1979 at which, according to the notes of the session, Bajra "very positively spoke about cooperation with Albania" during the discussion on the platform for the information and propaganda activity toward the neighboring countries. What is important, Bajra said on that occasion, is the fact that "'we have a positive program'" of cooperation with Albania. "'The Yugoslav Radio and Television have succeeded in establishing quite good and rich forms of cooperation with Tirana Radio and Television and Tirana Television has carried several of our programs,'" Bajra said then and also "'praised the 1-month tour of Albania by a 130-member Pristina Radio and Television ensemble which had just started at that time.'"

However, Batric Jovanovic says in his letter, "the truth about the Yugoslav-Albanian cultural, information and educational cooperation, which was in fact reduced to cooperation between Albania and Kosovo, became known after last year's counterrevolutionary rebellion in Kosovo.

"That cooperation served Enver Hoxha's policy and, in this context, encouraged the Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo. Naturally, that cooperation did not benefit our country and our peoples and nationalities, as Ismail Bajra claimed at the 17th session of our commission. The Kosovo leadership of that time knew the real state of affairs in connection with that cooperation. Ismail Bajra was general director of Pristina Radio and Television until May 1978. He also headed a delegation of Pristina Radio and Television on a visit to Albania. Therefore, it is logical to conclude that he also knew how that cooperation developed, and consequently the question imposes itself: Why did he praise that cooperation at the 17th session of the commission, Batric Jovanovic says and also lists some other examples of disagreement with the appraisals of cooperation between Kosovo and Albania made by the federal secretary for information."

MILITARY DISTRICTS HOLD LC ELECTORAL CONFERENCES

Mamula at Sarajevo District

LD252306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Taking part in the discussion at the seventh conference of the League of Communists organization in the Sarajevo Military District, Adm Branko Mamula, member of the LCY Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, spoke about the essential characteristics of the present military-political situation in the world with particular reference to our country's position and role. He stressed that the military factor has long occupied a place in the forefront and is becoming increasingly important in international relations, a fact which points to the need for the constant and comprehensive consolidation of the defense forces of the SFRY as a whole and every one of its individual parts.

A considerable part of Admiral Mamula's speech dealt with the activity of communists and other members of the Sarajevo Military District in the efforts to enhance the military preparedness of units. He stressed that moral-political unity and persistence on Tito's road are constantly manifesting themselves and noted that this testifies to readiness and resolve to defend the achievements of the socialist revolution even in the most complex of conditions.

On the whole, Admiral Mamula said, our society may be pleased with the state of its armed forces. The very good rate of success in combat training and education in the Sarajevo Military District represents a guarantee that tasks will be successfully performed. The unity of all the subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection manifests itself at the numerous combined exercises of the armed forces units and sociopolitical communities. This also reinforces confidence in the ability of the Yugoslav People's Army, the armed forces as a whole and all society to be successful in resisting any possible aggression and all other kinds of threat to the country's independence and integrity.

Admiral Mamula particularly stressed the need to devote more attention to the tasks of mobilization because that is the first and most difficult operation in the preparations for defense. Party organizations and individual communists and especially officers play an exceptionally important role in this and all other spheres Adm Branko Mamula stressed.

Petkovski at Zagreb District

LD260234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Over the past 4 years the members of the Yugoslav People's Army in the Zagreb Military District have achieved significant results in the consolidation of the moral-political unity and combat readiness of the war and peacetime composition of their units, which guarantees successful opposition to any possible aggressor or internal enemy.

This appraisal was voiced at the seventh regular election conference of the League of Communists organization of the Zagreb Military District held in Zagreb today. Apart from many members of the conference from among the Yugoslav People's Army, the conference was attended by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; Zvonko Juric, secretary of the Zagreb League of Communists Town Conference Presidium, by representatives of the territorial defense headquarters from Croatia, and other guests.

Adopting the report on and the appraisal of the organization's past work, conference delegates stressed after an exhaustive discussion that during the past period activities have been focused on the specialized military training of units and commands and on the education and upbringing of all the members of the army.

Together with the organs of the command structure, the organs and organizations of the League of Communists also succeeded in carrying out important tasks concerning efforts to improve the quality of the training of reserve officers. This was reflected both during military exercises, where their newly-acquired specialized knowledge was put to a test, and in the moral-political unity of units and commands.

The conference adopted a program of ideopolitical tasks of the communists and League of Communists organizations of the Zagreb Military District and elected a new committee and presidium. Maj Gen Ivan Plese was elected president of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Zagreb Military District.

LJUBICIC TOURS BELGRADE, MEETS LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD260330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1516 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by Col Gen Petar Gracanin, Lt Col Gen Petar Kostic and Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic, was the guest of the city of Belgrade today. In the context of this visit Army General Ljubicic, accompanied by his host Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the City Assembly, and other high-ranking city and republican officials, visited the machine and tractor industry in Novi Belgrade, one of the biggest industrial giants in the city, as well as the new settlements in Cerak and Labud Hrdo.

After this, talks were held with the city's political aktiv in the Belgrade Assembly which were attended by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. On this occasion the hosts acquainted the federal secretary for national defense with the most important characteristics of the city's economic and social life and the current political situation. As well as being the capital and the biggest cultural and administrative center, the economy of which plays a significant role in Yugoslavia's total income, Belgrade is at the same time also accompanied by problems which are characteristic of such centers.

Despite some real problems of supply in the city, the fall in the standard of living of employees and housing and other problems, the political situation in the capital is stable according to Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Belgrade League of Communists City Committee. As a result of intensive elections and precongress activities, political attention has moved from pragmatic issues to key political questions. In every environment, from local communities and work collectives to gatherings at the city level, the overall sociopolitical situation has been the focus of attention.

This has also been stimulated by the events and situation in Kosovo.